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Document of Ministry of Foreign Affairs Of People's Republic of China

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October 8, 1969

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QUOTATIONS FROM CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG

The Chinese people will see that, once China's destiny is in the hands of the people, China, like the sun rising in the east, will illuminate every corner of the land with a brilliant flame, swiftly clean up the mire left by the reactionary government, heal the wounds of war and build a new, powerful and prosperous people's republic worthy of the name.

* * *

The truth of Marxism-Leninism is on our side. So is the international proletariat. So are the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples. And so are the masses of people who constitute over 90 per cent of the world's population. We have friends all over the world.

* * *

Just because we have won victory, we must never relax our vigilance against the frenzied plots for revenge by the imperialists and their running dogs. Whoever relaxes vigilance will disarm himself politically and land himself in a passive position.

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

October 7, 1969

THE Chinese Government has consistently stood for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Soviet boundary question through negotiations. On May 24, 1969, the Chinese Government issued a statement in which it reiterated this stand. In its statement, the Chinese Government pointed out that although the treaties relating to the present Sino-Soviet boundary were unequal treaties imposed on China by tsarist Russian imperialism in the latter half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century when power was in the hands of neither the Chinese people nor the Russian people, the Chinese Government was still prepared to take these treaties as the basis for an overall settlement of the Sino-Soviet boundary question and proposed that, pending a settlement, the status quo of the border should be maintained and armed conflicts averted.

It is regrettable that at the time this stand of the Chinese Government did not meet with a due response from the Soviet Government. The Soviet Government issued a statement on June 13, 1969 defending tsarist Russian imperialism and wilfully slandering China, and continued to carry out ceaseless armed provocations along the entire Sino-Soviet border. Nevertheless, the Chinese Government, proceeding from its consistent stand for the settlement of issues between China and the Soviet Union through peaceful negotiations, still sent its delegation to Poli [Khabarovsk] to hold with the Soviet side the 15th regular meeting of the Sino-Soviet Joint Commission for Boundary River Navigation as from June 18, during which the Chinese side made great efforts and overcame numerous obstacles so that some agreements were finally reached at the meeting.

After the Poli meeting, the Soviet side provoked a fresh incident of bloodshed on the Sino-Soviet border and, at the same time, falsely counter-charged China with provocations on the border and insinuated even more glaringly that China intended to launch a nuclear war against the Soviet Union.

China develops nuclear weapons for defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly. The Chinese Government has declared solemnly on many occasions that at no time and under no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is both ridicu-

lous and absurd to vilify China as intending to launch a nuclear war. But at the same time China will never be intimidated by war threats, including nuclear war threats. Should a handful of war maniacs dare to raid China's strategic sites in defiance of world condemnation, that will be war, that will be aggression, and the 700 million Chinese people will rise up in resistance and use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression.

The responsibility for the development of the Sino-Soviet boundary question to such an acute state does not at all rest with the Chinese side. The Chinese Government has never demanded the return of the territory tsarist Russia had annexed by means of the unequal treaties. On the contrary, it is the Soviet Government that has persisted in occupying still more Chinese territory in violation of the stipulations of these treaties and, moreover, peremptorily demanded that the Chinese Government recognize such occupation as legal. Precisely because of the Soviet Government's persistence in its expansionist stand, many disputed areas have been created along the Sino-Soviet border, and this has become the root cause of tension on the border.

The Chinese Government has never covered up the fact that there exist irreconcilable differences of principle between China and the Soviet Union and that the struggle of principle between them will continue for a long period of time. But this should not prevent China and the Soviet Union from maintaining normal state relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Chinese Government has consistently held that the Sino-Soviet boundary question should be settled peacefully and that, even if it cannot be settled for the time being, the status quo of the border should be maintained and there should definitely be no resort to the use of force. There is no reason whatsoever for China and the Soviet Union to fight a war over the boundary question.

On September 11, 1969, Premier Chou En-lai met Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., in Peking and had an exchange of views with him on the boundary question, trade and other questions in the relations between the two countries. In

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view of the repeated occurrence of armed conflicts along the Sino-Soviet border, in order to truly and strictly maintain the status quo of the border and avert armed conflicts, the Chinese side further proposed that the armed forces of the Chinese and Soviet sides disengage by withdrawing from, or refraining from entering, all the disputed areas along the Sino-Soviet border, that is, those areas where the two sides disagree in their delineations of the boundary line on the maps exchanged during the 1964 Sino-Soviet boundary negotiations. In order to relax the situation along the border between the two countries and enable the Sino-Soviet boundary negotiations to be held free from any threats, the Chinese side put forward the proposal that the Chinese and Soviet sides first of all reach an agreement on the provisional measures for maintaining the status quo of the border, for averting armed conflicts and for disengagement. The Chinese Government already delivered an official letter to the Soviet Government to this effect on September 18, 1969. On October 6, 1969, the Chinese Government reiterated this pro-

posal in another official letter to the Soviet Government.

The Chinese Government has always held that the objective existence of questions concerning the Sino-Soviet boundary should not be evaded and that in order to settle these questions in earnest, all-round negotiations must be held. The Chinese Government and the Soviet Government have now decided through discussion that negotiations are to be held in Peking between the Chinese and Soviet sides on the Sino-Soviet boundary question at the level of vice-minister of foreign affairs. The date for starting the negotiations is now under discussion.

The Sino-Soviet boundary question is a question of great concern to the Chinese and Soviet peoples and also a question of concern to the people of the world. The Chinese Government hopes that the Soviet Government will truly take a serious and responsible attitude towards this question.

Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu Sends Message on Behalf Of People's Republic of China to Comrades Ton Duc Thang and Nguyen Luong Bang

**— Warmly Congratulating Them on Being Elected D.R.V.N. President
And Vice-President**

Hanoi

Comrade Ton Duc Thang, President of the
Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

Comrade Nguyen Luong Bang, Vice-President
of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam:

On the occasion of your election as President and Vice-President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and in my own name, extend warm congratulations to you.

The heroic Vietnamese people have won great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We are firmly convinced that, in carrying out the behest of President Ho Chi Minh, giving play to the spirit of being resolved to fight and to win, and persevering in protracted war, the Vietnamese people will certainly drive the U.S. aggressors

out of Viet Nam and accomplish the sacred task of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to reunify their fatherland.

Acting on the teachings of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the 700 million Chinese people who are tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution will, as always, resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

May the militant friendship and fraternal solidarity between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples continue to be consolidated and developed!

Tung Pi-wu,
(for) the Chairman of the
People's Republic of China

October 4, 1969

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Banquet

Warmly welcoming Prime Minister Raoul on his state visit to China

ON the evening of October 4, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People in honour of Major Alfred Raoul, Member of the Directory of the National Council of Revolution of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), Prime Minister, and President of the Government Council, and his wife and the Delegation of the National Council of Revolution and the Government of the Republic of the Congo (B) led by him, which was on a state visit to China.

Among those at the banquet were Li Hsien-nien and Hsieh Fu-chih, Vice-Premiers of the State Council; Wu Fa-hsien, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Also attending the banquet were leading members of Chinese government departments, the Chinese Peo-

ple's Liberation Army, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and other organizations.

Claude-Ernest N'Dalla, member of the Delegation of the National Council of Revolution and the Government of the Republic of the Congo (B) and Ambassador of the Congo (B) to China, and officials of the Congolese (B) Embassy, friends from a number of countries visiting China and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

The banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the peoples of China and the Congo (B). The national flags of both countries hung in the banquet hall. When Prime Minister Raoul and the other distinguished Congolese (B) guests, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai, entered the hall, the band struck up to welcome them.

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Raoul made enthusiastic speeches at the banquet.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Your Excellency Respected Prime Minister Alfred Raoul and Madame Raoul,

Distinguished guests of the Delegation of the National Council of Revolution and the Government of the Congo (Brazzaville),

Friends and Comrades,

We are very happy that while the entire Chinese people are joyously celebrating the 20th anniversary of our National Day, the Delegation of the National Council of Revolution and the Government of the Congo (B) led by His Excellency Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo (B) Major Raoul has come from far-off Africa to pay a state visit to our country and join us in celebrating this glorious festival of the Chinese people. Here, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I express once again warm welcome to His Excellency Prime Minister Raoul and the other distinguished guests from the Congo (B).

The Congolese (B) people are a people with a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle. After the August revolution of 1963, the

Congolese (B) people, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle, frustrated one after another the counter-revolutionary subversive schemes of the enemies at home and abroad and safeguarded national independence and state sovereignty. The "July 31st Movement" of last year pushed the Congolese (B) revolution another step forward. Standing in the front of anti-imperialist struggles in Central Africa, you are by no means isolated in your struggle; your struggle has won the sympathy and support not only of the revolutionary peoples of Africa but of all the revolutionary people of the world. The Chinese Government and people firmly support your just struggle and firmly support you in pushing forward the national-democratic revolution. The 700 million Chinese people will for ever be with you in your advance along the road of anti-imperialist struggle!

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Congo (B), the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries have developed continuously. The peoples of China and the Congo (B) have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism. The Government and people of the Congo (B)

have warmly praised the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by our great leader Chairman Mao, warmly congratulated us on the victory of the Ninth National Congress of the Communist Party of China and consistently advocated the restoration of China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and the expulsion of the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the United Nations. This is a great support and encouragement to the Chinese people from the people of the Congo (B), for which we express our sincere thanks.

Comrades and Friends!

The revolutionary struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism is now developing in depth. The revolutionary struggle in Africa is closely bound up with the revolutionary struggle of the Asian and Latin American peoples. U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism are frantically engaged in arms expansion and war preparations, enhancing their position of strength, contending for world hegemony and carrying out war threats against the people of the world. They wildly attempt to subject Africa to fresh plunder and enslavement. But so long as we the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the revolutionary people of the whole world unite closely, consolidate and expand the anti-imperialist united front, persist in safeguarding and striving for national independence, oppose wars of aggression and oppose the plunder and subversive activities by any imperialism, we will certainly win victory. Africa belongs to the African people, and the day is not far off when imperialism will be driven out of Africa.

Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, relying on their own efforts, waging arduous struggles and working hard, the Chinese people, under the brilliant leadership of our great leader Chairman Mao, have in the past 20 years trans-

formed a poor and backward semi-feudal and semi-colonial country into a socialist country which has attained initial prosperity. There are still many arduous tasks before us. Responding to Chairman Mao's call "Unite to win still greater victories," the people throughout the country are now persisting in the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two roads, "carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously," and striving for new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Your Excellency Prime Minister and the other distinguished guests from the Congo (B)! Having visited some places during your stay in Peking, you will be leaving for visits to other parts of China. The present visit of our distinguished guests will surely promote the mutual understanding between the peoples of our two countries and further consolidate and develop the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries.

I now propose a toast

to the militant friendship between the peoples of China and the Congo (B),

to new victories in the Afro-Asian people's cause of unity against imperialism,

to the health of His Excellency Marien Ngouabi, Head of State of the Congo (B),

to the health of His Excellency Prime Minister Alfred Raoul and Madame Raoul,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests of the Congolese (B) delegation,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here!

Prime Minister Raoul's Speech

Your Excellency Respected Premier Chou En-lai,
Friends and Comrades,

Allow me, first of all, to acquit myself of a very pleasant duty, and that is to convey to the leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao the wishes for good health addressed to him in full militant friendship by Comrade Marien Ngouabi, President of the National Council of Revolution and Head of State of the Re-

public of the Congo. On this same occasion, I would like here to express the feelings of profound admiration, legitimate pride and constant solidarity which the people of the Congo cherish for the heroic Chinese people and to convey to them the best wishes for success in their great task of building up a powerful and prosperous socialist China.

During our sojourn here, whether visiting factories, people's communes, heroic People's Liberation

Army units, or schools, we have always been accorded a warm and fraternal welcome and given particular care and constant attention. For this, I am responsible, on behalf of our delegation and in my own name, to express profound and sincere thanks. It is not surprising for us to receive such a reception. This in effect reflects the unbreakable friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples; such friendship and solidarity were formed in the common struggle against imperialism and its appendices, old and new colonialism.

The old China, which was a backward semi-colonial and semi-feudal country partitioned by the imperialist powers, traversed a tortuous road filled with pitfalls before becoming the powerful socialist state in which we find ourselves today. On their part, the people of the Congo (B) was subjected to direct rule by colonialism, together with the evil cohorts of colonialism: illiteracy, humiliation, subjugation and deprivation until there burst out on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August, 1963 over the obscure and mystic sky of Africa supposed to be "decolonized" the clap of thunder which brought about the beneficial effects of the overthrow of the puppet Youlou, a servile instrument of imperialism taking the road of national capitulation and betrayal. Furthermore, this permitted our people to take on the most difficult but inspiring task for the building of an independent national economy.

In order to win victory in the revolution, Chairman Mao whose brilliant thought has proven to be universally true recommends the making of an analysis of society in order to draw a clear distinction between friend and foe. Being partially misguided, our young revolution was nearly made to turn from her real friends and to be taken in tow by her enemies. But our vigilant people, in a high tide of revolutionary revolt, avoided doing that which could grieve ourselves and rejoice our enemies. That was on July 31, 1968. Since that historic date, we proceeded to a rectification and readjustment of the guiding line of our revolution. Also since that date, the friendship and solidarity between China tempered by the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the Congo (B) have been continuously strengthened, and our visit is a most eloquent testimony to this.

The revolutionary cadres and people of our country have followed with particular attention the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and its multiple phases. We have seen once again the young Red Guards to whom we extend our militant sympathy and who, with boundless enthusiasm, have completed another exploit of the Long March, but this time it is aimed at spreading ever-victorious Mao Tsetung

Thought. We have seen once again the soldiers, poor and lower-middle peasants, workers and revolutionary cadres who are responding to Chairman Mao's call of realizing the three-in-one-alliance and the establishment of revolutionary committees. We have also seen once again the broad masses of the revolutionary Left and cadres who are studying and applying Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way and grasping revolution and promoting production. And it is with the same attention that we have followed the triumphant convocation of the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Excellency,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Comrades and Friends,

The People's Republic of China has just celebrated in a grand way the 20th anniversary of its founding. Though we do not have the pretension to make a summary of these years of struggle and also of constant and worthy successes, it is nevertheless useful for us to learn some precious lessons. In fact, the most advanced capitalist countries spent one hundred years for industrialization, while objective reality has shown to us that the socialist countries have brought this duration down to several decades: the Chinese revolution and its great successes provide a brilliant and complete proof of this. The Chinese revolution is a permanent example for the newly independent countries, an example which shows that by relying on their own strength, having a correct line and mobilizing the broad masses, the economic, social and cultural outlook of these countries can be transformed.

In conclusion, I propose a toast

to the health of Chairman Mao and his closest comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao,

to the health of Comrade Marien Ngouabi,

to the health of Premier Chou En-lai,

to the health of all the Chinese comrades present here,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives,

to the health of our friends and comrades,

to the unbreakable friendship between the Chinese and Congolese peoples; and

to the prosperity of the Chinese people!

Long live China!

Long live the Congo!

Document of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic Of China

— Refutation of the Soviet Government's Statement of June 13, 1969

October 8, 1969

ON October 7, 1969, the Chinese Government issued a statement on the Sino-Soviet boundary question. In its statement, the Chinese Government exposed the essence of the Soviet Government's statement of June 13 this year, reiterated its consistent stand for an overall settlement of the Sino-Soviet boundary question through peaceful negotiations, proposed that first of all an agreement be reached on the provisional measures for maintaining the status quo of the border, averting armed conflicts and disengaging the armed forces of the two sides in all the disputed areas along the Sino-Soviet border and declared that the Chinese Government and the Soviet Government have now decided through discussion that boundary negotiations are to

be held in Peking between the Chinese and Soviet sides. The Chinese Government's stand and proposals have opened a path for the relaxation of the situation along the Sino-Soviet border and for promoting a reasonable settlement of the Sino-Soviet boundary question.

In its statement of June 13, the Soviet Government continued to defend tsarist Russian imperialist crimes of aggression against China and slanderously accused the Chinese Government of pursuing what it called an expansionist policy by inventing all sorts of nonsensical and preposterous arguments. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China deems it necessary to reply to and refute these absurdities.

I. Historically, Was It China Which Committed Aggression Against Russia, Or Was It Russia Which Committed Aggression Against China?

In its statement, the Soviet Government asserted that the 1.5 million square kilometres of land seized by tsarist Russia from China had never belonged to China, that the Ching emperors, like the Russian tsars, had also committed aggression against others and that consequently there could be no talk about aggression and the victim of aggression in the relations between Russia and China. This is a forgery of history in defence of the old tsars' aggression.

The great Lenin taught us: "The categorical requirement of Marxist theory in investigating any social

question is that it be examined within definite historical limits." The Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China have never evaded the fact that in the historical process of the formation and development of China as a multinational country, China's feudal rulers, like the feudal rulers of other countries, carried out expansion and committed aggression against some surrounding countries. But after the Opium War of 1840, China was gradually reduced to a semi-colony and became a victim of the imperialist powers' aggression. As for Sino-Russian relations, China never committed aggression

against tsarist Russia, and it was the military-feudal imperialist tsarist Russia that committed aggression against semi-colonial China; the Sino-Soviet boundary question which remains outstanding to this day is precisely the product of tsarist Russian imperialist aggression against China.

Lenin pointed out in April 1917: "That both Nicholas II and Wilhelm II represented the reactionary and capitalist classes of their respective countries (i.e. Russia and Germany), that during the last few decades both had been pursuing a policy of plundering foreign countries, plundering China, subjugating Persia, carving up and partitioning Turkey, is a well-known fact. Had Mr. Plekhanov touched, however lightly, upon the history of diplomacy and foreign policies during the last few decades, he could not have failed to see this, and would not have dared to deny it."² However, the present Soviet Government has tried hard to deny it by inventing all sorts of preposterous arguments.

In its statement, the Soviet Government asserted that only the Hans are Chinese, that neither the Manchus nor the other minority nationalities of China can be regarded as Chinese, and that none of the regions inhabited by China's minority nationalities are Chinese territory. How can this hold water?!

The overwhelming majority of the countries in the world are multi-national countries, and one nationality often separately inhabits several different countries. As Engels said, "... no state boundary coincides with the natural boundary of nationality, that of language."³ China became a unified, multi-national feudal country as early as more than two thousand years ago. She existed in the world always as a multi-national country irrespective of the changes of feudal dynasties and irrespective of which nationality was the ruling one. In history, many changes occurred in regard to China's boundary, yet China's territory was never confined to the Han-inhabited regions; before China was invaded by the Western imperialist powers in the middle of the 19th century, her boundary was clear-cut.

The Soviet Government's argument that state boundaries should be determined according to nationality is a most reactionary "doctrine". As early as over a century ago, Engels penetratingly pointed out that this so-called "principle of nationalities" "is nothing but a Russian invention concocted to destroy Poland"⁴. To put it bluntly, the wild aim of the Soviet Government in bringing forth anew this so-called "principle of nationalities" is to split the Chinese nation and occupy

China's frontier regions inhabited by her minority nationalities.

With regard to the eastern sector of the Sino-Soviet boundary, the Soviet Government asserted in its statement that the Heilung River basin was first settled by Russian immigrants, that it had always belonged to Russia and that the Hans and Manchus of China had never been there. This is indeed a fantastic tale.

Anyone with a slight knowledge of history knows that it was not until the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century that Russia became a unified country; it was not until the latter half of the 16th century that tsarist Russia crossed the Ural Mountains and expanded to Siberia, and it was not until the middle of the 17th century that a handful of tsarist Russian colonialists invaded the Heilung River basin, while China had exercised jurisdiction over this area many centuries before Russia became a unified country.

In the first half of the 8th century, not to mention earlier periods, China's Tang Dynasty already set up administrative organs in the Heilung River basin. In the beginning of the 15th century, China's Ming Dynasty set up several hundred administrative organs of different levels, such as the *Tuchihhuishi-szu*, *wei* and *suo* in the vast area from the Onon River in the west to the Kuyeh Island [Sakhalin] in the east and from the Oudi River in the north to the Sea of Japan in the south. The well-known Nurkan *Tuchihhuishi-szu* was set up in 1409 in Tirin near the estuary of the Heilung River. Among the officials and officers of these administrative organs, there were Hans and Nuchens (Manchus) as well as people from China's other nationalities. In the first half of the 17th century when the Manchus became China's ruling nationality, China's Ching Dynasty continued to exercise jurisdiction over this area, stationing officers and officials there for defence and administration, recruiting soldiers and collecting taxes. The wars between China and the tsarist Russian colonialists in the latter half of the 17th century were wars of resistance waged by China against the invaders and were not military expeditions as asserted in the Soviet Government's statement. It was the Cossacks of tsarist Russia who had really made expeditions from beyond the Ural Mountains thousands of miles away to the Heilung River basin. The 1689 "Sino-Russian Treaty of Nipchu" confirmed in legal form that the vast areas of the Heilung and Wusuli River basins were all Chinese territory.

Moreover, the Soviet Government alleged that the "willow pale" in the Ching Dynasty formed the then northeastern boundary-line of China, vainly attempting

to prove thereby that the Heilung and Wusuli River basins were not Chinese territory. What was the "willow pale"? It was a willow fence built by the Ching Dynasty authorities in the Liaoho River basin to mark the limits of forbidden areas, and ordinary inhabitants were prohibited from crossing the fence for hunting, grazing their flocks or collecting ginseng. The areas marked by the "willow pale" covered only a very small portion of the vast region of Northeast China which included the Heilung and Wusuli River basins and was under the jurisdiction of the General of Aihwei, Governor of Heilungkiang, the General of Ningkuta, Governor of Kirin and the General of Sheng-ching, Governor of Liaoning. That the Soviet Government should describe such a "willow pale" as forming China's state boundary is as absurd as describing the walls of the Kremlin as forming the state boundary of Russia.

With regard to the western sector of the Sino-Soviet boundary, the Soviet Government alleged in its statement that back in the forties of the 18th century the Chinese minority nationalities east and south of the Balkhash Lake had been naturalized as tsarist subjects, implying that this area had long belonged to tsarist Russia; it further alleged that it was not until the fifties of the 18th century when the Ching rulers "seized" Dzungaria that Sinkiang became Chinese territory. This is a sheer distortion of history.

Political, economic and cultural ties between the Sinkiang region and the rest of China have existed for at least more than 2,000 years. Far back in the years before Christ, China's Han Dynasty set up administrative organs in the vast area east and south of the Balkhash Lake. In the 8th century the great Chinese poet Li Po of the Tang Dynasty was born in the town of Chu by the Chu River south of the Balkhash Lake. Dzungaria, which was situated in the area east and south of the Balkhash Lake, was composed of the nomadic tribes of Oirat Mongols of China. The pacification of Dzungaria by the Ching Dynasty was an internal affair of China, which had nothing at all to do with the Sino-Russian boundary.

The fact that in the Ching Dynasty China's western frontier was originally at the Balkhash Lake is not only recorded in a large number of Chinese official documents but even corroborated by many writings and historical maps of tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union. For instance, Babkov, the Russian representative who signed the 1864 "Tahcheng Protocol on the Delimitation of Sino-Russian Boundary", stated clearly in his writings that China's boundary was at the northern bank of the Balkhash Lake.⁵ In the *Atlas of History, USSR* authorized by the Soviet Government in 1958, it is also clearly drawn that up to the 19th century China's frontier was still at the Balkhash Lake.

The Chinese minority nationalities east and south of the Balkhash Lake had never been naturalized as Russian subjects before the mid-19th century. The Soviet Government claimed that in the first half of the 18th century the Kazakhs of eastern and northern Kazakhstan in the vicinity of the Balkhash Lake were naturalized as tsarist subjects. There is a mix-up in places here. Those who once expressed their willingness to become tsarist subjects in those days were some of the tribes of western Kazakhstan situated between the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea and of northern Kazakhstan, and not the Kazakhs of eastern Kazakhstan, still less had they anything to do with the Chinese minority nationalities east and south of the Balkhash Lake.

The Soviet Government asserted that China's northern frontier was marked by the Great Wall. This is not the Soviet Government's invention. The inventor of this "theory" was Nicholas II, the last of the old tsars. The different sections of the Great Wall were constructed in the 4th century B.C., while the linking up of these sections by the Chin Dynasty took place in the 3rd century B.C. But even then, the Great Wall did not form China's boundary. While discussing the Sino-Soviet boundary question, the Soviet Government referred to the Great Wall which was built more than 2,000 years ago and dwelt upon it with such great relish. We would then ask: And where was Russia's boundary at that time?

II. Who Is It That Is Pursuing an Expansionist Policy?

Engels pointed out: "... the Russian who is a Chauvinist, will sooner or later fall on his knees before the tsar. . . ."⁶ To speak in defence of the old tsars is to defend aggression. He who wants to commit

aggression against others accuses others of the same; this is a habitual practice of all aggressors.

In its statement, the Soviet Government slanderously asserted that China's territorial claims on other

countries occupy a very large place in China's present foreign policy and propaganda and that today the Chinese leaders claim lands which, in the past, Chinese conquerors invaded or intended to invade.

However, the label of expansionism cannot be pinned on China. The whole world knows that New China has no territorial claims against any country and that she has not stationed any troops in any foreign country. With regard to the boundary questions left over by history between China and her neighbouring countries, the Government of the People's Republic of China has always held that a fair and reasonable settlement should be sought on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, taking into consideration both the historical background and the actual conditions. Since 1960, China has successively and satisfactorily settled boundary questions and concluded new equal boundary treaties with neighbouring countries such as Burma, Nepal, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Both China and her neighbouring countries concerned find these treaties satisfactory. Until recently, even leaders of the People's Republic of Mongolia could not but admit that tranquillity prevailed along the border between China and the People's Republic of Mongolia.

It is the Soviet Union, and not China, that has sent large numbers of troops to be stationed in the People's Republic of Mongolia. It is the Soviet Union, and not China, that has dispatched hundreds of thousands of troops to occupy Czechoslovakia. And it is again the Soviet Union, and not China, that is making a show of force everywhere, in Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Facts speak louder than eloquence. Is it not perfectly clear as to who is carrying out expansion and aggression and is today claiming lands which, in the past, conquerors invaded or intended to invade?

The reading of these preposterous arguments advanced by the Soviet Government in its statement cannot but bring to one's mind the wild plans of carving up China, which the old tsars had dreamt about in earlier days.

In his diary of February 16, 1903, the Russian War Minister Kuropatkin wrote, "... our sovereign has grandiose plans in mind: Seize Manchuria for Russia and proceed to incorporate Korea into Russia. He also dreams of placing Tibet under his own rule."⁷

In his secret memorial to Tsar Nicholas II in 1916, the same Kuropatkin said that the alteration of the Sino-Russian boundary was a very urgent matter and

suggested that a straight line be drawn from the Khan Tengri Peak of the Tianshan Mountains to Vladivostok [Haishenwei] as the boundary line, so that Kulja [Ili], the northern part of Mongolia, and Manchuria would be included in the territory of the Russian empire.⁸

Lenin made similar references in 1916 in his *Notebooks on Imperialism*: Tsarist Russia "was constantly carrying out expansion also in East Asia according to a premeditated plan, which changes in the light of circumstances but remains unchanged in its essential portions, aimed at direct seizure of vast territories right up to the Great Wall and the achievement of hegemony in East Asia".⁹

And now, the Soviet Government flagrantly repeated in its statement the assertion that before the Ching Dynasty China's northern frontier was marked by the Great Wall and that in the west the Chinese border did not extend beyond Kansu and Szechuan Provinces. This cannot but make one suspect that in the state policy being formulated by the Soviet Government, there is a shadow of the "grandiose plans" of carving up China, which the old tsar had in mind.

In the past the old tsars colluded with the Western imperialist powers in carving up China; today the Soviet Government is attempting to ally itself with U.S. imperialism and the Japanese and Indian reactionaries for realizing its ambitious design of carving up China or dividing spheres of influence in China. The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries say that Taiwan is not China's territory; the Indian reactionaries say that Tibet is not China's territory; the Soviet Government says that none of the land north of the Great Wall and west of Szechuan and Kansu Provinces is China's territory. One aims at southeast China, another at southwest China and still another at northwest, north and northeast China. Is this not a marvellous coordination?!

Recently, all sorts of sensational anti-China outcries have emanated from Moscow, clamouring about how brutal the Chinese are and alleging that China wants to alter her boundary by force of arms, swallow up the People's Republic of Mongolia, launch a large-scale nuclear war against the Soviet Union and create a huge empire stretching from the Pacific to the Black Sea, and so on and so forth. This cannot but make one recall Lenin's remarks of December 1900: "At the present time, the press is conducting a campaign against the Chinese; it is hawling about the savage yellow race and its hostility towards civilisation, about Russia's tasks of enlightenment, about the enthusiasm with which the Russian soldiers go into battle, etc., etc.

Journalists who crawl on their bellies before the government and the money-bags are straining every nerve to rouse the hatred of the people against China."¹⁰ What a striking likeness between the anti-China waves stirred up by the Soviet Government today and the doings of the old tsars in the past!

It should be pointed out that this statement of the Soviet Government inciting animosity against China was turned out shortly after Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, had proposed the so-called "Asian collective security system". In concocting the "Asian collective security system", the Soviet Government's aim is not merely to form an anti-China ring of encirclement and further its aggres-

sion against China, its more immediate and practical aim is to use the name of "collective security" and "regional cooperation" to control Asian countries, just as it has used the "Warsaw Treaty Organization" and the "Council for Mutual Economic Aid" to control East European countries.

We would advise the Soviet Government to sober down a little! The Chinese people have long stood up. The time when the people of the Asian countries could be trampled upon at will has gone forever. More and more Asian countries have seen through your intention. If you should insist on going down the road taken by the old tsars, you will definitely come to no better end than the old tsars.

III. Is It We Who Have Distorted Marxism-Leninism, Or You Who Have Betrayed Marxism-Leninism?

The treaties relating to the present Sino-Soviet boundary are all unequal treaties imposed on China by tsarist Russian imperialism in the latter half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century when power was in the hands of neither the Chinese people nor the Russian people. After the Great October Revolution, the Government of Soviets led by Lenin advocated the annulment of these unequal treaties. But owing to the historical conditions at the time, this proletarian policy of Lenin's failed to materialize. These are objective facts which brook no distortion.

The Soviet Government said that these treaties were all signed by the two contracting parties and lengthily quoted hypocritical empty words from the treaties, trying hard to prove that they were equal treaties. This only further reveals that the Soviet Government has lost its reason in its effort to justify the old tsars' crimes of aggression against China. One may ask: Is there any treaty on earth which is not signed by the contracting parties? If treaties signed by the contracting parties were all equal treaties, then are there any unequal treaties on earth at all?

The Soviet Government has extolled these treaties in such a way as if treaties were all sacred and inviolable so long as they were signed by the contracting parties. Yet the Soviet Government made no mention whatsoever of the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Nipchu" and the "Sino-Russian Burinsky Treaty". Were not these two treaties also signed by the Chinese and Russian Governments?

The Soviet Government asserted that the first Declaration of the Government of Soviets to China of 1919 already pointed out which treaties between Russia and China were unequal treaties and that the second Declaration of the Government of Soviets to China of 1920 only confirmed the principles contained in the first Declaration. This is a distortion made with ulterior motives.

The second Declaration to China made by the Government of Soviets clearly provided for a "development" of the principles contained in the first Declaration. How could it be described as a mere "confirmation"? Since an explicit declaration was made to annul "all the treaties concluded with China by the former Governments of Russia" and to "renounce all seizure of Chinese territory", how could it be said that the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Aigun", the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Tientsin", the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking", the "Sino-Russian Ili Treaty", etc., by which vast expanses of Chinese territory were annexed, all kinds of privileges seized and huge amounts of indemnities extorted, were not included in "all the treaties" that should be annulled?

Article VII of the 1924 "Agreement on General Principles for the Settlement of the Questions Between China and the Soviet Union" stipulates in explicit terms that the two countries are "to re-demarcate their national boundaries . . . , and pending such re-demarcation, to maintain the present boundaries". If indeed as asserted by the present Soviet Government, the

treaties relating to the present Sino-Soviet boundary were all equal treaties and no problems whatsoever existed, then what was the need for re-demarcating the national boundaries?

The facts about tsarist Russian imperialist aggression against China have long been recorded in the immortal writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and no one can tamper with them.

In October 1858, Engels said in referring to the benefit obtained by tsarist Russia from the Second Opium War that "Beside sharing in all the ostensible advantages, whatever they be, secured to England and France, Russia has secured the whole of the country on the Amoor, which she had so quietly taken possession of."¹¹

In September 1859, Marx said: "When Russia requested the cession of the Amur, he (i.e. British Prime Minister Palmerston) brought it about by the second Chinese war, and now that Russia wants to consolidate her influence at Peking, he extemporizes the third Chinese war."¹² The 1860 "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" was the treaty which tsarist Russia imposed on China by taking advantage of this war of aggression against China.

In February 1916, Lenin said: "But the whole world knows that for decades tsarism has been oppressing more than a hundred million people belonging to other nationalities in Russia, and that for decades Russia has been pursuing a predatory policy towards China, Persia, Armenia and Galicia."¹³

In April 1924, Stalin said: "... tsarist Russia was the home of every kind of oppression — capitalist, colonial and militarist — in its most inhuman and barbarous form. Who does not know that in Russia the omnipotence of capital was combined with the des-

potism of tsarism, the aggressiveness of Russian nationalism with tsarism's role of executioner in regard to the non-Russian peoples, the exploitation of entire regions — Turkey, Persia, China — with the seizure of these regions by tsarism, with wars of conquest? Lenin was right in saying that tsarism was 'military-feudal imperialism.' Tsarism was the concentration of the worst features of imperialism, raised to a high pitch."¹⁴

Tsarist Russian imperialism seized vast expanses of Chinese territory, and it goes without saying that the boundary treaties by which these territories were annexed are unequal treaties. Many earlier Soviet writings also recognized that the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Aigun", the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Tientsin", the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" and the "Sino-Russian Ili Treaty" were unequal treaties. For instance, it is unequivocally admitted in the *Diplomatic Dictionary* published in 1961 under the editorship of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and others that the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" is an unequal treaty. But now the very same Gromyko has gone so far as to describe such a statement as a "false allegation". As Lenin pointed out as early as 1915, "This is not at all surprising in this day of words forgotten, principles lost, philosophies overthrown, and resolutions and solemn promises discarded."¹⁵

Since the Soviet Government accused us of distorting Marxist-Leninist classical writings, we would ask you to publish in the Soviet press the full texts of both the previous and the latest statements of the Chinese Government and the present document as well as the relevant articles of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin from which we have quoted, so that the people and the Communists in the Soviet Union may judge for themselves whether it is we who have distorted Marxism-Leninism or you who have betrayed Marxism-Leninism.

IV. Is the Soviet Government Really Prepared to Take the Treaties as the Basis for Settling the Sino-Soviet Boundary Question?

In its statement, the Soviet Government expressed in an equivocal way its willingness to take the treaties as the basis for settling the Sino-Soviet boundary question, as if its stand were not at variance with that of the Chinese Government. Actually this is not so. Please note the following examples.

The 1884 "Protocol on Sino-Russian Boundary in the Kashgar Region" clearly stipulates that in the Pamir area, from the Uz-Bel Mountain Pass "the boundary of Russia turns southwestwards, the boundary of China runs due south". This is the only treaty stipulation relating to the Sino-Russian boundary in the Pamir

area. Yet the Soviet Government alleged that this Boundary Protocol "has nothing at all to do with" the ownership of the Pamir area and that it was the notes exchanged in 1894 which were the documents of "demarcation".

What are the facts? The facts are: In 1892, tsarist Russian imperialism, in violation of the stipulation of the 1884 Boundary Protocol, dispatched its troops to the Pamir area again and further occupied by force of arms more than 20,000 square kilometres of Chinese territory west of the Sarykol Range. At the time, the troops of the two sides faced each other along the Range. In April 1894, China and Russia exchanged notes, and the Chinese Government was forced to agree to the tsarist Government's proposal to maintain temporarily the respective positions of the troops of the two sides pending a final settlement of the Pamir question. However, the Chinese Government made explicit reservations at the time, declaring that "in adopting the above-mentioned measure, the Chinese Government does not at all mean to abandon the rights China possesses over the territories of the Pamirs which are situated beyond the positions occupied by the Chinese troops at present. It considers that it should maintain the rights based on the 1884 Protocol until a satisfactory understanding is reached". Finding itself devoid of justification, tsarist Russian imperialism dared not insist that the Sarykol Range should form the boundary.

The present Soviet Government has gone farther than the old tsars. It wants to force on China as the Sino-Soviet boundary line the line of military occupation of the old tsars and itself. How can this be regarded as taking the relevant treaty as the basis for determining the alignment of this sector of the boundary?

The 1860 "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" clearly stipulates that in the sector of the Heilung and Wusuli Rivers, the rivers form the boundary line between China and Russia and that the land lying left of the Heilung River and right of the Wusuli River belongs to Russia while the land lying right of the Heilung River and left of the Wusuli River belongs to China. The map attached to the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" and the red line on the attached map were drawn unilaterally one year before the signing of the Treaty and imposed on China by tsarist Russia. The attached map is on a scale smaller than 1 : 1,000,000. The red line on

it only indicates that the rivers form the boundary; it does not, and cannot possibly, show the precise location of the boundary line in the rivers.

That the river forms the boundary means that the central line of the main channel shall form the boundary line. This was recognized not only by tsarist Russian imperialism but also by the Soviet Government. Article 5 of the "Regulations on the Safeguarding of the State Frontier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" ratified by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in August 1960 stipulates in explicit terms: "The state boundary of the USSR on navigable boundary rivers runs along the centre of the main channel or the thalweg of the river." The *Bolshaya Sovietskaya Encyclopaedia* published in 1926 also clearly wrote in the entry "The Amur" [the Heilung River] that from Khabarovsk [Poli] upwards, the Amur is the boundary river and, moreover, the boundary with China runs along the centre of the channel. However, the Soviet Government has now claimed that according to the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking", the boundary line between the two countries in the Heilung and Wusuli Rivers runs along the Chinese bank of the rivers. This is a new territorial claim in violation of the treaty stipulations, which even the old tsars dared not advance.

In order to deny the principle of international law that the central line of the main channel shall form the boundary line in the case of navigable boundary rivers, the Soviet Government cited as an example the treaty concluded between Costa Rica and Nicaragua in 1858, saying that this treaty stipulates that "the boundary line" between Costa Rica and Nicaragua "runs along the right bank of the San Juan River" and that "the Republic of Nicaragua enjoys exclusive right of possession and sovereign jurisdiction over the waters of this river"; moreover, it impudently alleged that the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" was likewise a case in point. Of course, there are exceptions to any established principle of international law, and the same is true of the principle that the central line of the main channel shall form the boundary in the case of navigable boundary rivers. But explicit stipulations must be made in treaties for any exceptional case. Articles II and VI of the 1858 boundary treaty between Costa Rica and Nicaragua do contain such stipulations. Now we want to ask the Soviet Government: Where is it stipulated in the "Sino-Russian Treaty of Peking" that the boundary line between China and Russia runs along

the Chinese bank of the Heilung and Wusuli Rivers? And where is it stipulated that tsarist Russia "enjoys exclusive right of possession and sovereign jurisdiction" over the Heilung and Wusuli Rivers?

V. The Chinese Government's Stand Brooks No Distortion

The Chinese Government's stand for an overall settlement of the Sino-Soviet boundary question is, in summary, as follows:

1. Distinguish between the right and wrong in history and confirm that the treaties relating to the present Sino-Soviet boundary are unequal treaties imposed on China by tsarist Russian imperialism in the latter half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century when power was in the hands of neither the Chinese people nor the Russian people.

2. In consideration of the actual conditions, take these treaties as the basis for an overall settlement of the Sino-Soviet boundary question through peaceful negotiations and for determining the entire alignment of the boundary line. China does not demand the return of the Chinese territory which tsarist Russia annexed by means of these treaties.

3. Any side which occupies the territory of the other side in violation of these treaties must, in principle, return it unconditionally to the other side, but necessary adjustments of the areas concerned on the border may be made by the two sides in accordance with the principles of consultation on an equal footing and of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and in consideration of the interests of the local inhabitants.

4. Conclude a new equal Sino-Soviet treaty to replace the old unequal Sino-Russian treaties and carry out boundary survey and erect boundary markers.

5. Pending an overall settlement of the Sino-Soviet boundary question through peaceful negotiations, maintain the status quo of the border, avert armed conflicts and disengage the armed forces of the Chinese and Soviet sides by withdrawing them from, or refraining from sending them into, all the disputed areas along the Sino-Soviet border, that is, those areas where the two sides disagree in their delineations of the boundary line on the maps exchanged during the 1964 Sino-Soviet boundary negotiations.

Any unbiased person can see that this stand of the Chinese Government is reasonable and just and dem-

The above two examples give one reason to doubt whether the Soviet Government is really prepared to take the treaties as the basis for settling the Sino-Soviet boundary question.

onstrates its utmost sincerity for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Soviet boundary question. Now the Chinese Government and the Soviet Government will soon hold boundary negotiations in Peking at the level of vice-minister of foreign affairs. We hope that the Soviet Government will seriously consider the Chinese Government's stand and proposals for an overall settlement of the Sino-Soviet boundary question, so that positive results may be achieved in these negotiations.

NOTES

¹ Lenin, "The Right of Nations to Self-Determination", *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 20, p. 401

² Lenin, "In the Footsteps of *Russkaya Volya*", *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 24, p. 91

³ Engels, "What Have the Working Classes to Do with Poland?" *Collected Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels*, Chinese ed., Vol. 16, p. 176

⁴ Engels, "What Have the Working Classes to Do with Poland?" *Collected Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels*, Chinese ed., Vol. 16, p. 177

⁵ Babkov, *Recollections on My Service in Western Siberia, 1859-1875*, p. 162

⁶ Engels, "The Foreign Policy of Russian Tsardom", *Collected Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels*, Chinese ed., Vol. 22, p. 18

⁷ "Kuropatkin's Diary", *Journal of R.S.F.S.R. Red Archive*, 1922, Vol. 2, p. 31

⁸ *Soviet Journal New East*, Vol. 6, p. 270

⁹ Lenin, *Notebooks on Imperialism*, *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 39, p. 765

¹⁰ Lenin, "The War in China", *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 4, p. 338

¹¹ Engels, "The Progress of Russia in Far-East", *Collected Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels*, Chinese ed., Vol. 12, p. 664

¹² Marx, "The New Chinese War", *Collected Works of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels*, Chinese ed., Vol. 13, p. 574

¹³ Lenin, "Speech Delivered at an International Meeting in Berne, February 8, 1916", *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 22, p. 116

¹⁴ Stalin, *The Foundations of Leninism*, *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 6, p. 67

¹⁵ Lenin, "Preface to N. Bukharin's Pamphlet, *Imperialism and the World Economy*", *Collected Works*, Chinese ed., Vol. 22, p. 94

Albanian Party and State Leaders' Message of Greetings on Chinese National Day

- No force on earth can stop the victorious march of the Chinese people.
- The friendship between the Albanian and Chinese people born in the crucible of class struggles is the strongest and sincerest friendship.

Peking

Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

Dear comrades,

It is a great joy for us that, in these days of celebration of the glorious jubilee, the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, we, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, as well as in our own names, convey to you, dear comrades, and through you to the fraternal Chinese people, the glorious Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China our revolutionary greetings and the most ardent and cordial fraternal congratulations.

Twenty years ago, on October 1, 1949, the great leader of the Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tsetung, from the Tien An Men rostrum, proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China. This was the greatest victory of the Chinese people in their centuries-long history, a history of sufferings and uninterrupted struggles against the internal exploiting classes and foreign colonialist and imperialist powers. This was the victory of the unexampled struggle and efforts of the Communist Party of China which was at the head of the Chinese people, of the legendary marches and battles of the People's Liberation Army against the Japanese imperialists and the Kuomintang reactionaries, of the struggle and efforts of the whole Chinese people who rose to revolution as a giant, with the whole grandeur of their power, under the leadership of the great strategist of revolution, Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The Chinese people have come to this glorious jubilee with a great balance-sheet of victories on all the fronts of socialist construction. During these two bril-

liant decades the People's Republic of China, led by the Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tsetung's Marxist-Leninist ideas, successfully coped with all the great and countless obstacles that faced them — the great backwardness inherited from the past, the resistance of the overthrown classes, the savage aggressive activities of the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet revisionists. The poor and hungry old China, a prey of foreign imperialists, has turned into a new, powerful, socialist China, with an industry which is in a position to produce the most up-to-date equipment of the times, with a thriving socialist agriculture, with advanced revolutionary science and culture, and with a defensive potential which is in a position to smash any aggressor or coalition of aggressors that would dare to raise their hand against the Chinese people.

The triumph of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and of Chairman Mao Tsetung's ideas and the smashing of the revisionist traitorous band of the hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi have raised China to new heights, added wings to China of 700 million people in her unprecedented revolutionary development and made her invincible. The triumph of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has destroyed the diabolical plans of the U.S. imperialists, the Soviet revisionists and international reaction to turn China back to the road of capitalist development. The victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is the victory of Marxism-Leninism over revisionism, the victory of socialism over capitalism, the victory of the revolutionary line over the counter-revolutionary line. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution shows the invincible force of Chairman Mao Tsetung's ideas. As a great Marxist-Leninist, as a great master of revolution, Comrade Mao Tsetung has worked out the strategy and tactics of this unmatched revolution and led it to complete historic victory.

The historic 9th Congress of the glorious Communist Party of China has sanctioned the decisive victory of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, further steered the Party and tempered its unity of thought and action on the basis of the all-conquering ideas of the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Mao Tsetung. The 9th Congress has raised still higher the

red banner of revolution and socialism in the resolute struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and modern revisionism headed by the Soviet traitorous clique.

Today, when the great ideas of the Great October Socialist Revolution have been betrayed by the Khrushchevian revisionists, and when the Soviet Union has fallen under the heels of a handful of renegades to revolution and socialism, embarked on the road of capitalism and become an ally of U.S. imperialism, People's China stands as a giant fortress of socialism and communism in the world, a powerful base of world revolution, a firm standard-bearer of Marxism-Leninism, and a resolute defender of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

During these 20 years of people's power the People's Republic of China has become a great world power, she is playing a first-rate role in the course of events and in the preservation of peace and security in the world, and no important international political problem whatsoever can find a just solution in the interest of the peoples and of peace without her direct participation. By her correct, revolutionary and principled policy in defence of the cause of the freedom and independence of the peoples from the ambitions of the U.S. imperialists and their allies — the Soviet revisionists, she has won to herself the hearts of the revolutionary peoples of the world and enjoys very great international prestige and authority.

The liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and other continents against old and new imperialism and against the ill-famed U.S.-Soviet alliance and plots has assumed a great upsurge and is in constant growth. The U.S.-led imperialists are sustaining continuous, very grave and all-round defeats. The Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement is growing and becoming stronger with every passing day, while the front of the Khrushchevian revisionists is decaying and collapsing as a result of ever deepening disputes and rifts. The passage of the Soviet revisionist clique to social-imperialism, the aggression against the Czechoslovak people and the placing of Czechoslovakia under the heel of occupation, the sabre-rattling against other peoples, the frantic anti-China slanderous campaign, the premeditated and deliberate Soviet provocations on the borders of the People's Republic of China and all the other preparations for aggression against great and invincible China show the fascistization, weakness and rottenness of the Brezhnev-Kosygin clique.

The whole course of events shows that there is no force on earth that can stop the forward march of the 700 million Chinese people, the victorious march of revolution, in the same way as there is no force on earth that can save the imperialists and the modern revisionists from their complete defeat.

In the crucible of the struggles for the triumph of the great cause of communism, in the struggle for the

building of happiness and socialism in our countries, in the common trench against the common-imperialist-revisionist enemies, the militant friendship between the Albanian people and the Chinese people, between our two Parties and two countries has been born, growing and tempered. This is a friendship erected on the granite-like basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This is a friendship of peoples and revolutionaries, tested in happy and difficult days.

The friendship born in the crucible of class struggles is the strongest and sincerest friendship. Our two peoples and our two Parties will fight to continually strengthen and steel this friendship, they will continue as always to be side by side in the first glorious trench of revolution, facing the successive counter-revolutionary waves which, as always, will be smashed into smithereens before our force. We are building socialism and shall march still further, on the road towards communism, we here, in the southeast extremity of Europe, and you there, on your great territory. We and you will always keep lit the beacon of communism in good weather and in tempestuous weather. No force was born or will ever be born in the world capable of obstructing our forward march. Our road, illumined by the light of victorious Marxism-Leninism, is clear. Revolution is invincible.

Once more ardently greeting the great jubilee of the proclamation of the People's Republic of China, we heartily wish the great Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by the great leader and the Albanian people's respected friend Comrade Mao Tsetung, new magnificent victories in their struggle for the building of socialism, new glorious victories in the non-stop revolutionary march towards communism.

May the People's Republic of China live in centuries!

May the unbreakable militant Albanian-Chinese friendship live and flourish in centuries!

Enver Hoxha,

First Secretary of the Central
Committee of the Albanian Party
of Labour

Haxhi Lleshi,

President of the Presidium of the
People's Assembly of the People's
Republic of Albania

Mehmet Shehu,

Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the People's Republic of Albania

September 30, 1969, Tirana

Viet Nam Party and Government Leaders Send Message of Greetings on Chinese National Day

The Chinese revolution has stimulated the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between Viet Nam and China will continue to be consolidated and developed with each passing day.

Peking

Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

Comrade Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the National Assembly and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and in our own names, wish to send to you, to the 700 million fraternal Chinese people, the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Government of the People's Republic of China, our warmest greetings.

The success of the Chinese revolution and the birth of the People's Republic of China constituted the greatest victory in the history of world revolution after the Great October Socialist Revolution. That victory opened up a new era in the history of the Chinese people, dealt a mortal blow at the imperialist system, definitely tipped the balance of forces in the world completely in favour of socialism, and powerfully stimulated the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In the past 20 years, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China and the beloved and esteemed Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people, constantly promoting their staunch revolutionary will and spirit of creative labour, have recorded great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction, turning formerly semi-colonial and semi-feudal China into a socialist country with a modern industry, advanced agriculture, powerful national defence potentials and developed culture, science and technology.

The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the brilliant successes of the brotherly Chinese people, and regard them as a vigorous encouragement to their own revolutionary cause.

The Vietnamese people sincerely wish that the Chinese people, armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, will obtain many new, ever greater and all-round successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction in China, in the current Great

Proletarian Cultural Revolution, as well as in the struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Viet Nam and China are two brotherly socialist countries and two intimate neighbours having long-standing relations of friendship. Since the triumph of the revolution in our two countries, these relations between comrades and brothers, fostered by the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Communist Party of China, have become even closer.

In the former long process of revolutionary struggle as well as in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and socialist construction in north Viet Nam at present, the Communist Party, Government and people of China have always extended to the Vietnamese people their wholehearted support and great assistance in many fields.

We take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to the Communist Party, Government and fraternal people of China for their extremely valuable support and assistance.

In the interest of the people of our two countries, and for the revolutionary cause of the world's people, the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the National Assembly and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, abiding by the teachings of the beloved and esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, are resolved to do their utmost to foster the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the people of Viet Nam and China, helping them to consolidate and develop with every passing day.

Ton Duc Thang,
President of the Democratic Republic
of Viet Nam

Le Duan,
First Secretary of the Central Committee
of the Viet Nam Workers'
Party

Truong Chinh,
Chairman of the Standing Committee
of the National Assembly of the Democratic
Republic of Viet Nam

Pham Van Dong,
Premier of the Government of the
Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

September 30, 1969, Hanoi

Central Committee of South Viet Nam N.F.L., and Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic Of South Viet Nam Send Message of Greetings On Chinese National Day

Sincerely wishing that the fraternal Chinese people win still more brilliant victories

Peking

His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

His Excellency Vice-Chairman Lin Piao of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China,

His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai of the State Council of the People's Republic of China:

On the occasion of the 20th National Day of the People's Republic of China, we, on behalf of the south Vietnamese people, the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and in our own names, wish to convey to Your Excellencies, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China, and the fraternal Chinese people, our greetings of militant solidarity and our best wishes.

Twenty years ago, under the clear-sighted leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China headed by the esteemed Chairman Mao Tsetung, the heroic Chinese people successfully carried out their revolution, establishing the great People's Republic of China.

The historic victory of the Chinese revolution and the coming into being of the People's Republic of China have greatly increased the strength of the world revolution.

Since China's liberation, the Chinese people, led by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, have ceaselessly brought into play their tradition of self-reliance and hard work. Striving heroically and creatively, they have rapidly turned the formerly poor, backward China into a powerful socialist country with modern industry, advanced agriculture, developed science and technology, ever higher cultural level and living standards of the people, and a mighty up-to-date national defence with the possession, in particular, of nuclear weapons.

Moreover, the Chinese people in the last few years have recorded great successes in their Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

The brilliant successes of the Chinese people have won high prestige for the People's Republic of China in the international arena.

The south Vietnamese people, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam warmly hail the great successes recorded by the fraternal Chinese people in socialist construction in the past 20 years.

In her lofty internationalist duty, the People's Republic of China since the first day of her inception has always held high the banner of the fight against U.S.-led imperialism, and colonialism old and new, giving resolute support to the cause of national liberation of the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

In their sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the south Vietnamese people, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam have always received vigorous sympathy and support and great, effective assistance from the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and the fraternal Chinese people. This very valuable support and assistance has made an important contribution to the great victories of the south Vietnamese people.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our profound gratitude to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government, and the brotherly Chinese people, for this devoted and extremely noble backing. We firmly believe that the 700 million people of great China will always be a reliable rear area for the Vietnamese people, and that the Government and people of China, now as in the past,

will continue giving unreserved support to us south Vietnamese in our struggle to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors completely.

We sincerely wish that the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of China headed by the esteemed Chairman Mao Tsetung, win many more and still greater successes in building a powerful People's Republic of China and in the struggle for the liberation of Taiwan, and make bigger contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the world's people against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism old and new, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

May the close friendship and militant solidarity between the south Vietnamese people and the brotherly Chinese people last for ever!

Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho,
President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam,

Architect Huynh Tan Phat,
President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam,

September 28, 1969, south Viet Nam

China Victoriously Conducts a New Hydrogen Bomb Explosion, Successfully Conducts the First Underground Nuclear Test

This is a great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought! It is another fruitful result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution!

The new achievements in China's development of nuclear weapons serve as another heavy blow at the nuclear monopoly by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism; they are a great encouragement and support to the heroic Vietnamese people, to the Laotian people, to the Palestinian and other Arab people, and to the people of all countries who are fighting courageously for national independence and the people's liberation.

The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests and the development of nuclear weapons by China are entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government has solemnly declared many times that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. As in the past, the Chinese people and Government will continue to make common efforts and persevere in the struggle together with the revolutionary people of the world and the countries which uphold independence and cherish peace in striving to achieve the lofty aim of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

At a time when hundreds of millions of army-men and civilians throughout China were warmly celebrating the glorious festive occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China, a new hydrogen bomb explosion was successfully conducted over the western region of the country on September 29, 1969; prior to this, on September 23, 1969, China successfully conducted her first underground nuclear test.

This is a great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought! It is another fruitful result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution! It is the result of the efforts by the Chinese workers, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, engineering and technical personnel and scientific workers engaged in the research, manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons and other personnel concerned who, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party

of China with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, have actively responded to Chairman Mao's call, "Unite to win still greater victories," held aloft the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, given prominence to proletarian politics, deepened the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tsetung Thought, carried out various fighting tasks set forth by the Ninth Party Congress, and "grasped revolution, promoted production and other work and preparedness against war."

These new achievements in China's development of nuclear weapons serve as another heavy blow at the nuclear monopoly by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism; they are a great encouragement and support to the heroic Vietnamese people who are courageously carrying on the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, to the Laotian people who are fighting against the armed invasion by U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of Thailand, to the Palestinian and

other Arab people who are resisting the U.S. imperialist and Zionist aggression, and to the people of all countries who are fighting courageously for national independence and the people's liberation.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland!" The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests and the development of nuclear weapons by China are entirely for the purpose of defence and for breaking the nuclear monopoly, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons. The Chinese Government has solemnly declared many times that at no time and in no circumstances will China be the first to use nuclear weapons. As in the past, the Chinese people and Government will continue to make common efforts and persevere in the struggle together with the revolutionary people of the world and the countries which uphold independence and cherish peace in striving to achieve the lofty aim of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

(Hsinhua dispatch, Oct. 4, 1969)

Relying on Mao Tsetung Thought to Scale New Peaks of Science and Technology

by Chu Kuang-ya

GUIDED by invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, our great motherland has been marching on the victorious socialist road for 20 years.

Twenty years ago, our great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "Once China's destiny is in the hands of the people, China, like the sun rising in the east, will illuminate every corner of the land with a brilliant flame, swiftly clean up the mire left by the reactionary government, heal the wounds of war and build a new,

powerful and prosperous people's republic worthy of the name." The progress of history has fully testified to the correctness of this wise prediction of Chairman Mao's.

Under the brilliant leadership of Chairman Mao, we have scored tremendous victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past 20 years. In the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution which began more than three years ago, the bourgeois headquarters headed by the renegade,

hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi has been completely destroyed, Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has been thoroughly criticized, and Mao Tsetung Thought has been extensively popularized among hundreds of millions of people. This has greatly stimulated the initiative of the masses in the revolution and production and spurred the development of the socialist cause in depth. With their own hands, the heroic Chinese people who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought have, in their once "poor and blank" motherland, written the freshest and most beautiful characters and painted the freshest and most beautiful pictures.

With the rapid development of industry and agriculture, China's scientific and technological front is full of vigour and vitality. It is thriving and advancing by leaps and bounds, and many miracles have been performed. The building of the Yangtse River Bridge at Nanking is a great pioneering undertaking in the world history of bridge building. The manufacture of the 125,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generating set with inner water-cool stator and rotor signifies that China has caught up with and surpassed advanced world standards in the electric machinery industry. The new acupuncture treatment has opened up the forbidden zone of deaf-muteness and has cured many "incurable" diseases. The successful tests of atom bombs, guided missiles and hydrogen bombs one after another in China are eloquent proof that China's socialist industry, science and technology are advancing rapidly. It took seven years and four months for the United States of America to advance from the explosion of the first atom bomb to the first hydrogen bomb test, and it took Britain four years and seven months. China took only a little more than a year to advance from the successful explosion of her first atom bomb to a nuclear explosion containing thermo-nuclear material. In two years and eight months China successfully exploded her first hydrogen bomb. Confronted with these iron-clad facts, even our enemies have to admit that China is making the most rapid progress in the world in the development of the most advanced science and technology.

The accelerated development in China's science and technology related to national defence has further strengthened her national defence, thereby dealing a telling blow to the nuclear blackmail policy pursued by U.S. imperialism and social-imperialism and ending their nuclear monopoly. This has greatly boosted the morale of the revolutionary people of the world and deflated the arrogance of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. It is a tremendous encouragement and

support to the people of the world in their revolutionary struggles.

All the achievements our country has scored in science and technology are a great victory for invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, a great victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, a great victory for Chairman Mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." Facts eloquently prove that so long as we act according to Chairman Mao's instructions, we will win and advance, and be able to scale the peaks of world science and technology. Be it imperialism or social-imperialism, whether it possesses the atom bomb, the guided missile or the hydrogen bomb, we will leave it behind.

Over the past 20 years, the development in China's science and technology, as in other fields, has involved fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

From the first days the Chinese people began to develop the most advanced science and technology by their own efforts, the modern revisionists, with the backing of U.S. imperialists, set to work to blockade and sabotage our country. When their schemes failed, they made a futile attempt to strangle with one stroke the development of the most advanced technology in our country and the development of our national economy. They also arrogantly alleged that China "cannot make an atom bomb even in ten years." At that time, the handful of capitalist roaders in power hiding within our Party, represented by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, who knuckled under to the pressure put on us by imperialism and modern revisionism, sang the same tune as their masters. They went to great pains to throw cold water on the efforts of the Chinese people and to call a halt to the latter's self-reliant endeavours. They vigorously advocated such fallacies as "putting technique first," "relying on experts," "material incentives," the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, in an attempt to corrupt and disintegrate the ranks of the scientists and technologists with bourgeois ideology. They also did everything in their power to restrict and undermine the Chinese people's efforts to develop their own scientific and technological work related to national defence. They tried in vain to convert the fields of science and technology into strongholds for the restoration of capitalism, so as to serve their criminal plot to usurp the leadership of the Party and the state.

The Chinese working class, the People's Liberation Army and the revolutionary intellectuals, who are armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, have held high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and given prominence to proletarian politics. They have relied on their own efforts and worked hard, done away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds. With the heroic resolve to stand on our own feet in the family of nations, within a short time they fulfilled our great leader Chairman Mao's great call "I think it is entirely possible for us to make some atom and hydrogen bombs within ten years," and they smashed one by one the plots of our class enemies at home and abroad.

Vice-Chairman Lin teaches us: "Once Mao Tsetung Thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power." Every achievement in science and technology in our country shines with the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought, and manifests the matchless power of Mao Tsetung Thought. It is Chairman Mao's teaching "serve the people wholeheartedly" that has encouraged us to fear neither hardship nor sacrifice and to surmount every difficulty to go forward courageously and to win victory. It is Chairman Mao's brilliant materialist dialectical thinking that has given us the inexhaustible wisdom to overcome obstacles and solve difficult technological problems. It is Chairman Mao's call to "exert great and concerted efforts" that has enabled the educational, research and production departments to display a communist style of work, rely on the masses, have faith in them and give full play to their wisdom, carry out the principle of scientific and technical personnel working in co-operation with workers and the integration of theory with practice, thereby successfully accomplishing various undertakings by pooling mass wisdom and mass efforts. It is Chairman Mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing" that has made us guard against arrogance and rashness when we are successful in work, do our job diligently, redouble our efforts, to sum up our experience constantly and go on scaling new heights.

In summing up our innumerable experiences in the development of science and technology in our country, we realize that the fundamental thing is to arm people's minds with Mao Tsetung Thought, remould the ideology of the scientific and technical workers and bring about their ideological revolutionization. Then, "people will follow Chairman Mao's teachings, and the

machinery will obey people's orders, guided missiles will shoot into the sky and hydrogen bombs will explode."

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "China needs the services of as many intellectuals as possible for the colossal task of socialist construction." He also pointed out: "We hope that they will continue to make progress." Chairman Mao has always attached importance to the role of the broad masses of China's intellectuals in revolution and construction and has shown the deepest concern for their healthy development. In the past 20 years, under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought, the broad masses of China's revolutionary intellectuals have played their due role and made their contributions in socialist revolution and construction. But, in regard to both the needs of the developing revolutionary situation and the present state of the intellectuals, it is essential for us to make still greater efforts. In order to keep up with the pace of advance of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and to make contributions for the Party and the people, revolutionary intellectuals must make great efforts to study and apply Mao Tsetung Thought in a living way, arm themselves with Mao Tsetung Thought, strive hard to remould their world outlook, accept re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers and take the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Only in this way can we keep on advancing in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao and make new contributions for our socialist motherland.

As the revolutionary torrent rolls on, the construction of our motherland is advancing vigorously and our science and technology are developing rapidly. Our great leader Chairman Mao places great hopes in us. We are filled with the joy of victory when we look back at the past, and our revolutionary fighting will soar when we look forward to the future. We are determined, under the leadership of the Party's Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, to hold aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, give prominence to proletarian politics and unswervingly follow the revolutionary road pointed out by Chairman Mao. We are determined to display the revolutionary heroic and indomitable spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, militantly "seize the day, seize the hour," and advance courageously to new peaks of science and technology.

Mao Tsetung Thought Lights Up the Tibetan Plateau

by Yang Tsung, chairman of the revolutionary committee of Hsienfeng Commune, Gyatsa County, in Tibet

AT a time when the people of all nationalities of our country celebrate the glorious festival of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the great People's Republic of China, we million liberated serfs in Tibet, from the bottom of our hearts, are happy about the great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction that have been won by our motherland in these 20 years. At this especially joyful time, our thoughts turn particularly to dear Chairman Mao. The high Himalayas have their highest peak, the long Yalutsangpo River has its end. Chairman Mao's benevolence to us is loftier than the mountain and longer than the river. We wholeheartedly wish Chairman Mao a long, long life!

The crops on the plateau can grow only with dew and sunshine and the one million serfs could have achieved liberation only when there is the great leader Chairman Mao. Like the rest of the country, Tibet, which is under the close attention of the great leader Chairman Mao and the brilliance of invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, has undergone earth-shaking changes.

Tibet was a living hell under the most reactionary, most brutal, darkest and cruelest feudal serf system before liberation. Imperialism threw its weight about and rode roughshod over us. The Kuomintang reactionaries carried out frenzied suppression and savage plunder here. The officials, monasteries and nobles were big mountains weighing down our heads. Like poisonous snakes, the numerous corvee ate into our flesh and blood. The serfs did not even have a slice of the millions of *mu* of land which they had opened up and tilled with their sweat; they did not own a single hair of the innumerable cattle which they tended laboriously. What we had was only the brutal torture done to our eyes, noses, sinew and skin. My father toiled for the estate-holders all year round and became deaf because of the heavy work. My mother gave birth to five children, and three of them died of hunger. My younger brother at the age of five herded pigs for the estate-holders and later became dumb as a result of harsh beatings. When I was eight I began to work for the estate-holders. Today I still bear the scars left by the estate-holders' lash. During those dark years, the roaring Yalutsangpo River flowed with our blood and tears; the lofty Himalayas were piled high with our hatred!

Our saviour Chairman Mao, whom we had longed for day and night, finally came. The *Chingdrolmagmi*

(the Liberation Army) sent by Chairman Mao flew the magnificent and beautiful five-starred red flag on the Himalayas. Chairman Mao led us to overthrow the big mountains over our heads, shatter the shackles of national oppression and drive away the flesh-eating human wolves. The brilliant policy on nationalities formulated by Chairman Mao has given the Tibetan people the right to national equality and regional autonomy. The liberated serfs sing loud: Chairman Mao is the shining red sun which lights up the grassland and snowy mountains. Offering a cup of delicious wine made of *qingke* barley, we wish our benefactor Chairman Mao a long, long life!

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." Chairman Mao's great teaching is a beacon light that guides the people of our various nationalities in our advance. Tibet is a region where national minorities live in compact communities. The handful of class enemies at home and abroad have always done all they could to cover up class contradictions, widen national contradictions and cause a split between the nationalities in order to undermine the unification of the motherland. Firmly grasping class struggle as the key link, we dealt resolute blows to the class enemies' schemes to stage a come-back. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and united with the class brothers of the Han and other nationalities, the million liberated serfs in Tibet have, since liberation, relied on the great People's Liberation Army to launch fierce attacks on the class enemies and enable Tibet to march with big strides along the broad socialist road.

Tibet was peacefully liberated in 1951. But there was no peace here. The fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has never ceased. The foreign and domestic class enemies do not take their defeat lying down, but dream day and night of restoring their reactionary rule. Having failed in its scheme to obstruct the People's Liberation Army from liberating Tibet, the reactionary serf-owner class represented by Dalai later colluded with the U.S. imperialists and the Indian reactionaries in staging an armed rebellion. Supported and instigated by U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism, the Indian reactionaries also launched armed offensives against our country's southwest border. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao, the great People's Liberation Army and the revolutionary masses of the various

nationalities in Tibet put down the armed rebellion of the Dalai traitor clique and smashed the expansionist plot of the Indian reactionaries. In line with Chairman Mao's great teaching on classes and class struggle and his brilliant policy on nationalities, Tibet's million liberated serfs carried out democratic reform, smashed the feudal serf system and established people's political power, thereby entering the new era of socialism.

The renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Tibet represent the interests of imperialism, the Kuomintang reactionaries and the feudal serf-owners. In collusion with the Dalai traitor clique and the handful of renegades, enemy agents and other counter-revolutionaries, and using "nationalities" and "religion" as a pretext and the excuse of the "particularity" and "backwardness" of Tibet, they ferociously opposed Chairman Mao's series of brilliant policies on nationalities and opposed the liberated serfs' taking the road of agricultural co-operation charted by Chairman Mao. They left no stone unturned in trying to restore the overthrown feudal serf system, vainly trying to split our great motherland and throw the liberated serfs into the abyss of misery again.

We liberated serfs firmly follow Chairman Mao's teachings and the direction he has pointed out, we "get organized" and take the socialist road. In less than a year after the democratic reform, Gyatsa County formed 22 agricultural producers' co-operatives, five of them in our township. While we were "rushing forward along the road to liberation" with "inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism," Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Tibet, in league with the reactionary serf-owners, shouted themselves hoarse that the co-ops had been formed "too early," that the co-ops "were bad" and that "they should be dissolved," echoing from afar the anti-China chorus of the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. They sharply reduced the number of agricultural producers' co-operatives, fanned up the wind of individual farming, and advocated the "four freedoms" (freedom of usury, of hiring labour, land sale and private enterprise), attempting to turn back the wheel of history.

Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, the liberated serfs fear neither heaven nor earth, neither gods nor ghosts. No attack or threat can shake our determination in taking the socialist road. Our county's first people's commune was set up in our township in the spring of 1966. When its establishment was announced, we pledged to Chairman Mao: Like the rolling Yalu-tsangpo River, we will never cease advancing along the broad road of socialism.

Spring thunder echoes in the sky. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao developed vigorously on the vast expanse of the plateau. We liberated serfs cherish the greatest love for Chairman Mao, are most loyal to him and follow his teachings most closely. Resolutely following Chairman Mao's teaching "You should

concern yourselves with affairs of state and carry through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to the end," we held aloft the great banner that "it is right to rebel against reactionaries" and unleashed a big revolutionary storm on the Tibetan plateau. We relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-chi and his colleagues' towering crimes of trying to stage a capitalist comeback and restore the feudal serf system. We exposed and attacked the handful of counter-revolutionaries who attempted to split our socialist motherland and undermine national unity. We have seized new victories in the revolution and established red political power.

The history of Tibet since liberation is a living history of class struggle. It fully reveals that the national question can only be solved through class struggle, through revolution. The unified thinking of all nationalities in our great socialist motherland is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the common road is the socialist, communist road. All those who oppose Mao Tsetung Thought and try to undermine the socialist cause are our enemies; all those who uphold Mao Tsetung Thought and take the socialist road are our friends. We will always be victorious provided we persist in using the viewpoint of classes and class struggle taught us by Chairman Mao to correctly examine and handle the national question.

The victory of the revolution in Tibet stems entirely from Mao Tsetung Thought. Under the brilliance of Chairman Mao's policy on nationalities, "The world has changed" as several centuries have flown by on "the roof of the world."

As never before, Mao Tsetung Thought is now being widely disseminated in Tibet. The plateau's vast expanse has become a big classroom for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. The resplendent portraits of Chairman Mao can be seen in every village and every tent, and one can hear Chairman Mao's works being read aloud everywhere. Acting according to Chairman Mao's teachings has become a conscious action.

A robust new generation has grown up in Tibet under the brilliance of Mao Tsetung Thought. Thousands upon thousands of liberated serfs have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party amid the fierce class struggle. Many representatives of the liberated serfs who participate in the revolutionary committees at all levels use the power for the proletariat well. Even a girl *namsen* (household serf) in the old society like me had the honour of attending the Ninth National Congress of the Party and has joyfully seen Chairman Mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities. As a result of Chairman Mao's wise leadership, many things which we dared not dream of have come true today.

When Mao Tsetung Thought is grasped by the million liberated serfs, it bursts forth enormous strength to transform society and the world. Breaking down

all fetishes and superstitions and daring to think and to act, we built terraced fields on mountain sides. We at last succeeded in growing *qingke* barley in cold high-altitude areas. The former grassland known as "hunger" land has been turned into thriving pastureland filled with cattle. Grain output and cattle have steadily increased. Tibet did not have a single industrial worker while the reactionary serf system was in existence. Even a small screw could not be made here. Nowadays, the first generation of industrial workers has been trained from among us liberated serfs. Amid sand and rock, they have built modern factories in the gullies. Transport in Tibet was difficult because of its mountains, but now almost every county is linked by highways. At the same time, socialist culture and education and health work are being developed and thereby transforming the former state of backwardness.

As we review the brilliant course we have traversed in closely following Chairman Mao, we are filled with joy of victory. We understand deeply that only with Chairman Mao can there be a new China and new Tibet. Following Chairman Mao closely means happiness and victory.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance." Tibet is the southwest frontier of our great motherland and the U.S. imperialists, modern revisionists and Indian reactionaries have always entertained aggressive ambitions against it. The reactionary serf-owner class represented by Dalai is always dreaming of staging a come-back. These people are still around and will never be reconciled to their failure. The handful of renegades, enemy agents, absolutely unrepentant capitalist roaders and unreformed estate-holders and their agents, counter-revolutionaries, rebels and bad elements, who hide in

dark corners, will use every kind of scheme to engage in sabotage and create disturbances. The struggle has not ended and revolution continues. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching "Never forget class struggle," heighten our revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold and be ready at all times to wipe out the enemy intruders and defend our great socialist motherland. In the meantime, we must carry out revolutionary mass criticism in a deep-going and sustained way, launch fierce attacks against the handful of class enemies and hit them hard, so as to consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities — these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause." We must further strengthen the great revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought, attain unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action on the basis of Mao Tsetung Thought and do our best to consolidate the revolutionary great alliance and the revolutionary three-in-one combination. We must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Support the army and cherish the people," strengthen the unity between the armymen and civilians and build our country's southwest frontier into an iron bastion.

Together with the people of all nationalities in our country, we are determined to rally closely around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader, arm ourselves with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, display the dauntless revolutionary heroism of fearing neither hardship nor death, resolutely carry out all the militant tasks set by the Ninth Party Congress and grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war in order to build Tibet into a great, red school of Mao Tsetung Thought.

D.R.V.N. Government Issues Statement on Nixon's Speech

THE Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on September 21 issued a statement on U.S. President Nixon's speech.

The statement said: "On September 16 and 18, U.S. President Nixon announced the withdrawal of 35,000 U.S. troops from south Viet Nam by December 15, 1969, and repeated the deceitful contention about 'respecting the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.'

"As is well known, for many years now, the United States has been carrying out intervention and aggres-

sion in Viet Nam. It has brought over half a million U.S. and satellite troops into south Viet Nam to wage the most atrocious colonial war in history. Since the United States has committed aggression in south Viet Nam, it must, therefore, bring this aggression to an end and withdraw all its troops from south Viet Nam without posing any condition whatsoever. Yet, the United States obdurately sticks to its claims about 'mutual withdrawals.'

The statement said: "The 35,000 men whose withdrawal has been announced by the United States

represents an insignificant part of the half million-odd U.S. troops in south Viet Nam. This trick of troop withdrawal by dribbles cannot conceal the fact that the United States obdurately maintains nearly half a million U.S. troops of occupation in south Viet Nam and prolongs the war of aggression. That is precisely the reason why public opinion in the United States and in the world has exposed this perfidious trick of U.S. President Nixon.

“U.S. President Nixon has also stated that ‘the only item which is not negotiable is the right of the people of south Viet Nam to determine their own future free of outside interference.’ He is acting as if the United States had respected this right of the south Vietnamese people. In fact, everybody knows that the United States has grossly trampled underfoot the south Vietnamese people’s right to self-determination, has rigged up the Saigon puppet administration as a tool of its aggressive policy, and sent U.S. and satellite expeditionary troops to south Viet Nam to wage an aggressive war.”

The statement said: “In his appeal issued on July 20, 1969, President Ho Chi Minh made it clear that ‘the Vietnamese people firmly demand the withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops, not the withdrawal of only 25,000, or 250,000, or 500,000 men, but a total, complete, unconditional withdrawal. . . .’

“... so long as U.S. troops and the puppet administration remain in existence in south Viet Nam, really free and democratic general elections will be absolutely impossible.”

“It should also be pointed out that since U.S. President Nixon took office, the United States has kept intensifying the war in south Viet Nam; it has made every effort to strengthen the puppet army and consolidate the puppet administration; it has stage-managed a farce of ‘cabinet reshuffle,’ replaced Tran Van Huong by Tran Thien Khiem, a bellicose militarist and former henchman of Ngo Dinh Diem. It has carried on violations of the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. U.S. planes have continued attacking many places in the area from the 17th to the 19th Parallel.

“Obviously, the United States has not yet given up its aggressive designs. It still entertains schemes to carry out neo-colonialism in south Viet Nam and to prolong the partition of Viet Nam.

“But the more the United States pursues the war of aggression, the more it exposes itself to humiliating defeats and to condemnation by justice- and peace-loving public opinion in the world and by progressive American public opinion.”

The statement said: “As long as the United States pursues its aggression in Viet Nam, refuses to withdraw its troops from south Viet Nam totally and without conditions, and clings to the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration, the Vietnamese people, carrying out the sacred testament of President Ho Chi Minh, are resolved to unite as one man, to brave all sacrifices and hardships, and to fight on till they have achieved their fundamental national rights as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Conference on Viet Nam.”

Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic Of South Viet Nam Issues Statement on Nixon's Speech

THE Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on September 20 issued a statement on U.S. President Nixon's speech.

The statement said: “Since he took office, U.S. President Nixon has unceasingly stepped up the war of aggression in south Viet Nam, scheming to prolong the U.S. military occupation of south Viet Nam, and kept clinging to the rotten puppet administration in an attempt to continue the U.S. domination over south Viet Nam through neo-colonialism and perpetuate the division of Viet Nam. By extremely brutal acts of war, the Nixon Administration has piled up heinous crimes

against the south Vietnamese people, and has also repeatedly encroached upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.”

The statement said: “In the face of the legitimate and vigorous demands of the Vietnamese people, the American people and all other peoples in the world that the United States stop the aggression and quickly withdraw all American troops, the Nixon Administration has played the trick of pulling out 25,000 U.S. troops from south Viet Nam. Recently, U.S. President Nixon again announced the withdrawal of additional American troops from south Viet Nam, describing this

before the U.N. General Assembly as a peace initiative on the part of the United States. Then he urged public opinion to make the Vietnamese people respond to it.

"The Vietnamese people, like public opinion in the United States and the world, have pointed out that the pull-out by the United States of 25,000 or 35,000 or even more troops is merely a piece of perfidious deception aimed at appeasing public opinion and covering up its scheme to prolong the war and the U.S. military occupation of south Viet Nam. Since the United States has brought over half a million expeditionary troops to carry out aggression against south Viet Nam, trampling upon the independence and sovereignty of the Vietnamese people, it must end its aggression and withdraw quickly and completely this aggressor army from south Viet Nam. The arrogant demand by the U.S. Government that the Vietnamese people respond to its trick of troop withdrawal by driblets shows all the more clearly that the United States still clings to its obstinate position for 'reciprocity,' and still poses conditions for ending its aggression. The U.S. President pretends that he respects the south Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, while in fact he is scheming

to maintain the puppet administration which is a U.S. lackey, opposing the right to self-determination of the south Vietnamese people, and urging them to surrender and accept the rule of the clique of traitors."

The statement said: "The south Vietnamese people ardently cherish peace, but it must be a peace on the basis of independence and freedom. If the Nixon Administration persists in its illusion of securing a position of strength on the battlefield and at the conference table and obdurately prolongs the war of aggression in south Viet Nam, it cannot escape still heavier failures.

"Acting upon the sacred testament and noble will of President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the entire Vietnamese nation, the millions of south Vietnamese armed forces and people, united as one man and fearing neither sacrifices nor hardships, are determined to persist in and intensify their war of resistance till complete victory, so as to achieve an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prosperous south Viet Nam and advance towards the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, contributing to the defence of peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

Revolutionary Mass Struggles Surging in West Europe, North America and Oceania

THE outbreak of great revolutionary mass movements on an unprecedented scale in West Europe, North America and Oceania—"heartlands" of capitalism—is highly indicative of the excellent world revolutionary situation today. Following the Afro-American struggles in 1968 against violent repression which swept more than 160 American cities and the May storm that rocked all France last year, people's movements in West Europe, North America and Oceania are rolling forward continuously, growing both in scale and depth and dealing ever heavier blows to ruling circles in the capitalist countries.

American People's Struggle Deepens

This year has seen a further growth in the upsurge of the people's struggle in the United States. American imperialist chieftain Nixon recently groaned that U.S. monopoly capital was entering a "deeply troubled and profoundly unsettled time."

The tendency of the Afro-American people's struggle to merge with the workers' movement and of the student movement to merge with the workers' movement has become steadily clearer since the beginning of the year. In many U.S. industrial and mining enterprises, Black workers, who are victims of cruel

exploitation, oppression and discrimination, have united with masses of white workers to wage incessant strike struggles against the monopoly capitalist class and its lackeys, the reactionary trade union bosses. A case in point is the strike at a Ford Motor Company plant in New Jersey at the end of April, in which the Black workers united with the workers of other national groupings and the bulk of the white workers and forced the plant to stop production. By exposing the scab features of the reactionary union bosses, the strikers greatly raised the workers' class consciousness. Black workers in the south are breaking through all kinds of restrictions to organize themselves rapidly. At the same time, the progressive student movement is increasingly winning warm support from the working class. For instance, in California, during the big strike by progressive students of San Francisco State College at the beginning of 1969, many workers in San Francisco formed solidarity committees to support the students' just struggle. In turn, progressive students marched out of their schools to go among the workers and take part in their struggles. They were heartily welcomed by the workers.

The idea of violent struggle against violent repression is spreading among the American people. Sparked

by the steady growth of the Afro-American struggle against violent repression, some oppressed minority people in the United States have set out on the road of violent struggle against violent repression. For example, more than 2,000 Puerto Ricans in Passaic, New Jersey, fought fascist police brutality last August. Following the example of the Black violent struggle against violent repression, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans in a number of cities have formed their own armed self-defence organizations. Furthermore, the idea of violent struggle against violent repression is spreading among students as well. April rebellions by rifle-carrying students broke out in Cornell University in New York State and in Voorhees College in the state of South Carolina. In May, several thousand students fought fiercely large numbers of fascist police in Berkeley, California.

Influenced by the people's struggle in the United States, a resistance struggle is rapidly growing in the ranks of the fascist U.S. armed forces. According to greatly watered down figures released by the U.S. Government, more than 10,000 servicemen have been arrested and jailed because of their resistance. Time and again, arrested servicemen have recently risen in rebellion in U.S. army stockades.

As a result of practice in struggle, the consciousness of the American people is in the ascent. All the yapping by reactionary U.S. ruling circles to deceive the people has become more and more ineffective. As an indication of Americans having seen through the reactionary nature of the newest U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon, more than 10,000 people staged a mammoth demonstration against his assuming power in Washington at the beginning of the year. The demonstrators carried placards reading "Billionaires rule — Nixon's their tool" and "Nixon's the one — No. 1 war criminal." This was a rarity in U.S. history. While launching one armed struggle against violent repression after another, Black Americans are bitterly repudiating the "Black capitalism" advocated by Nixon. It should be pointed out in particular that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is being disseminated more deeply among the American people. Day by day, the American people are awakening and their struggle is bound to rise to a new high.

British People's Struggle Sharpens Daily

The vigorous growth of the British people's struggle is hastening the decline and collapse of British imperialism. The British working class has launched wave upon wave of struggles against ruthless monopoly capital exploitation, handing the monopoly capitalists in a number of British industrial sectors heavy blows. There have been strikes by auto, steel, dock, engineering, shipyard, electrical, railway and fishery workers since the beginning of the year. In particular, repeated strikes by workers in the motor industry, one of Britain's main export industries, and dockers' strikes in various ports have severely hit British

monopoly capital's foreign trade and aggravated Britain's international payments crisis.

The upsurge in the revolutionary mass movement of the people in Northern Ireland against brutal oppression by British imperialism and the reactionary local authorities and for democratic rights has seriously shaken the reactionary rule of the British monopoly capitalist class.

This struggle, which had broken out in October 1968, swiftly spread to Belfast, Londonderry, Newry and many other cities this year. It reached a new high in August and became the biggest and fiercest struggle in Northern Ireland in the last half century. During the struggle, the demonstrators used rifles, pistols and machine-guns to resist bloody police suppression. Confronted by such fierce resistance, the Wilson government rushed large numbers of troops to Northern Ireland to put down the mass struggle directly. At the same time, it resorted to political deception to try to dampen the fighting will of the people in Northern Ireland. Nevertheless, neither the sending of troops for suppression nor political trickery can mitigate the daily sharpening class contradictions and national contradictions between British imperialism and the oppressed and exploited people of Northern Ireland. The people will brush aside all obstacles to carry their struggle through to the end.

Italian People's Struggle Mounts

Following up last year's vigorous developments, the Italian people's struggle mounted this year, violently rocking the rule of the Italian monopoly capitalist groups. The alarmed Italian bourgeois press said that this rule was facing the "most dangerous crisis" since World War II. The growth of the people's struggle had the Pope, the big blood-sucker in the Vatican, running scared. He hurriedly sold large amounts of Italian stocks and bonds and shipped his valuables out of Italy.

The 1969 struggle of the Italian workers is on a larger scale than last year's. In protest against ruthless exploitation by the monopoly capitalist groups, strike after strike involving several million workers was launched at the beginning of the year. In February, 18 million workers and employees went on a 24-hour general strike, while 5 million workers in private enterprises also downed tools. This was followed by strikes of 1.8 million farm labourers and 1.2 million staff members and workers, and walk-outs by dock, metallurgical and textile workers. The strike wave hit a new high in September, and the workers' struggle dealt the Italian monopoly capitalist groups a swingeing blow.

The workers' struggle has won support from people of various strata. Students, teachers and shopkeepers took strike action to support the workers' struggles in many places. More and more, the Italian workers took such violent actions as occupying factories,

railway installations and municipal offices. In many places, they courageously battled the reactionary troops and police sent to suppress them. Supported by local residents, workers in Battipaglia, southern Italy, fought the reactionary troops and police for 12 hours in April and at one point gained control of the town.

The Italian student struggle against the decadent bourgeois educational system has continued to grow this year. The students also took an active part in the workers' struggles. Students occupied Rome University for a long time, and once took over many universities and colleges in the provinces and secondary schools in the cities. At the beginning of the year, when the so-called "theatre season" began in different places in Italy, students demonstrated against decadent and moribund bourgeois culture and art. Their heroic actions sent chills down the spines of the bourgeois overlords and ladies and they scuttled from theatres and other entertainment places.

West German People's Incessant Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism and Fascism

The mass struggle of the West German people against U.S. imperialism, West German militarism and monopoly capital is steadily advancing.

The West German people launched two mass struggles in February and April this year in more than two hundred cities and towns against U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war and its war of aggression against Viet Nam. At the same time, with the criminal rule of Hitler fascism still fresh in memory, they have set off a firm struggle against the revival of militarism and the strengthening of fascist rule by the West German ruling circles who are under the wing of U.S. imperialism.

Since the beginning of 1969, the West German people have waged a persevering struggle against the criminal activities of the neo-fascist party — the German National Democratic Party — which has the support of West German monopoly capital. Shielded by the West German authorities, this neo-fascist party began its "electioneering" activities on August 21. But everywhere it campaigned, it met resolute opposition from the people. Mass protest demonstrations were held one after another, and the neo-fascist party was like a rat scurrying across the street with everyone shouting: "Kill it!"

The struggle of the West German workers and students also has been mounting constantly this year. There were large-scale strikes recently by steel, metallurgical, coal mining and shipbuilding workers in West Germany in protest over ruthless capitalist exploitation. Thousands upon thousands of students in different parts of West Germany have risen against the decadent capitalist educational system and poor teaching facilities. They have held meetings, demonstrations, and strikes and even occupied schools and stormed reactionary local government organs.

The daily rising wave of struggles by the West German people has greatly alarmed the ruling circles. At the end of January, West German interior minister admitted in dismay that "since last year, there has not been a day without reports on riots (which should read: people's struggles — *Ed.*). This is a very serious matter." With the growth of the people's struggle, West German ruling circles will find things going from bad to worse for them.

French People Persist in Struggle, Mass Movements Develop Extensively In Other West European Countries

Giving full play to the militant spirit of last year's "May storm," French workers and students have continued their struggle in 1969. The upsurge in the people's movement has rapidly sharpened various contradictions in the country and aggravated the pernicious political-economic crisis. As a result, de Gaulle had to step down at the end of April after ruling France for 11 years.

In the course of their struggle this year, the French workers have come to see more and more clearly the scab and renegade features of the reactionary trade union bosses and French revisionists and have again and again thrown off their restrictions. In the railway, automobile and other industries, the workers have organized themselves to launch strikes, kicking aside the reactionary union bosses who work hand in glove with the capitalists. Workers at a Renault Automobile Company plant persisted in a ten-day strike despite repeated obstruction by reactionary trade union chiefs. When 9 million French workers went on a general strike in March, the progressive Paris workers indignantly denounced the French revisionist clique for its treacherous act of prohibiting them from taking "violent action" and, rebelling against the revisionists, joined the students in heroically fighting troops and police in the streets.

The cruel exploitation by French monopoly capital and tax increases and other regressive measures taken by the monopoly capitalist class to shift the burden of its financial and economic difficulties still more on to the people have aroused increasingly strong resistance from the French working class. The railway workers' strike in September all but paralysed the country's railway transport for many days.

French students have also continued to persist in struggle. Since the beginning of the year, the students of Paris University have repeatedly staged demonstrations and occupied university buildings on many occasions in protest against government suppression. When U.S. imperialist chieftain Nixon arrived in Paris in March to carry out his sinister activities, students, showing their spirit of defying brute force, held a protest demonstration and fiercely battled more than 20,000 reactionary troops and police.

The people's struggle in other West European countries has also developed extensively. Despite brutal persecution; Spanish workers and students have been waging resolute struggles against the fascist Franco regime. Panic-stricken by these heroic struggles, Franco had to declare a national "state of emergency" to try to suppress the people's struggle by sanguinary measures. But the Spanish people, who have the glorious tradition of fighting fascism, are not to be cowed. Their struggle is now growing in depth. The youth and students in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium have also gone on many demonstrations this year against the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression, and against the decadent bourgeois educational system.

Growing People's Struggle in Oceania

The revolutionary struggle of the people in Oceania has also been developing.

Since the beginning of 1969, the masses of Australian workers and students, defying police suppression, have held powerful demonstrations in various parts of the country, protesting against U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. and Australian aggressive forces there. Demonstrators in Sydney burnt the American flag and effigies of Nixon. Demonstrating university students in Melbourne publicly burnt their draft notices from the reactionary authorities.

The strike struggle of the Australian working class against political persecution and cruel exploitation by

the reactionary authorities and monopoly capital has risen wave upon wave, sweeping the railway, aviation, oil, power, dock, transport, building, meat processing and other industries. In the middle of May, 1,300,000 workers in different parts of the country staged a wave of strikes which hit the reactionary authorities and monopoly capital hard.

The people of New Zealand have held many parades and demonstrations this year to oppose U.S. imperialism's aggression in Viet Nam and its using New Zealand to serve its policy of aggression and war. When U.S. Secretary of State Rogers arrived in New Zealand in August to carry out his sinister activities, the people held a powerful protest demonstration. Demonstrators hurled rotten eggs and mud at Rogers' car and shouted: "Go back to the U.S., Rogers!" and "Yanks, get out of Viet Nam!"

Steel, freezing, building, printing, shipping, dock and other workers in New Zealand have also gone on strike many times.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The proletariat and working people of Europe, North America and Oceania are experiencing a new awakening." This year's vigorous development of the people's movement in these areas once again testifies to this brilliant and correct thesis of Chairman Mao's. The revolutionary struggle of the people of Europe, North America and Oceania will further merge with the people's revolutionary struggle of Asia, Africa and Latin America and this will form a mighty torrent which will sweep away imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

Crushing Defeat for U.S. Imperialism in 20 Years Of Rabid Anti-China Hostility

THE twenty years since the founding of the People's Republic of China have been years of earth-shaking changes. The history of the past 20 years is a record of brilliant achievements by the Chinese people under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao on all fronts in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and also a record of great victories for the Chinese people in their courageous struggles against U.S. imperialism, aggressor to the finger-nails, and its accomplices. The dismal defeats, one following the other, suffered by U.S. imperialism and its stooges and running dogs in pursuing a policy of persistent enmity and aggression against China over these 20 years have made it abundantly clear — those who oppose China will come to no good end.

Waging a protracted, arduous revolutionary war under Chairman Mao's leadership, the Chinese people

20 years ago finally wiped out the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang's 8 million troops who were armed and paid for by U.S. imperialism, overthrew the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the running dog of U.S. imperialism, and shattered the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism and other imperialism entrenched in China for more than a century. The victory of the Chinese people's revolution, which breached imperialism's Eastern front, was of great international significance. It dealt a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism's wild ambition to carry out global aggression, changed the world's balance of forces and added impetus to the people's revolutionary movement in all countries.

As far back as on the eve of the birth of New China, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The imperialists and their running dogs, the Chinese reactionaries, will

not resign themselves to defeat in this land of China." "Make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again. . . till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause, and they will never go against this logic. This is a Marxist law." The course of history has fully borne out these brilliant conclusions of Chairman Mao's. Following this logic, U.S. imperialism, which never for a moment in the past 20 years relented in its trouble-making and aggression against China, has met with more and more dismal defeats. The Chinese people on their part, following the teaching of the great leader Chairman Mao, have never slackened their vigilance against U.S. imperialism's frantic trouble-making and armed aggression. They have persisted in a tit-for-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism and have won one victory after another.

Ever since the birth of New China, U.S. imperialism has been moving heaven and earth to strangle her in the cradle. It waged one aggressive war after another in areas adjacent to China. It flagrantly unleashed a war of aggression in Korea and occupied by force China's territory Taiwan only some eight months after the founding of New China, and continuously interfered in and expanded the war in Indo-China. In doing so, it tried in vain to menace China militarily and to invade her from these three fronts.

U.S. imperialism hurled large numbers of ground, naval and air forces into its war of aggression in Korea, and spread the flames of war towards China. It did not even stop at using germ warfare in defiance of world opinion. The then chieftain of U.S. imperialism Harry Truman time and again threatened to use atom bombs against China. How conceited and arrogant! But neither its threat of atom bombs nor its use of bacteriological weapons could save U.S. imperialism from defeat. The iron fists of the Chinese and Korean people hit U.S. imperialism right between the eyes and brought it down in the most dismal defeat ever known in the history of U.S. wars of aggression.

In their War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, the Chinese people took on U.S. imperialism direct in a trial of strength on the battlefield. They thoroughly exposed the true colours of U.S. imperialism, armed with "nuclear teeth," as a paper tiger. Truman himself hysterically shouted that the U.S. defeat in Korea had put the United States "in peril." And the then Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Omar Bradley wailed in dismay that the United States was involved "in the wrong war at the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy." When U.S. imperialism was compelled to sit down at the negotiation table for the truce talks, *U.S. News and World Report*, a mouthpiece of American monopoly capital, moaned: "A U.S. military commander, under Washington orders, offered to go, flying white flags,

seeking a meeting with the enemy. This is described as the first time in 175 years of U.S. history."

Since forcibly occupying our territory Taiwan, U.S. imperialism has turned it into a base for further aggression against China and Southeast Asia. U.S. military and political bigwigs arrogantly claimed that Taiwan constituted a key link in the U.S. "defence chain" in the Pacific. But U.S. imperialism's ceaseless armed provocations and sabotage activities against China over the years have received harsh punishment and head-on blows from the Chinese people, and its so-called key link in the "defence chain" has become a noose round its neck, with one end of the rope firmly in the mighty hands of the Chinese people. In 1958, as the guns of the Chinese people boomed to punish U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang for their provocations, John Foster Dulles, the war-monger who had been yelling that New China did not exist on the map, apprehensively went to Taiwan and, after looking across the waters, had to admit dejectedly that he saw a communist China, adding: "We know it exists." Dulles has been dead for ten years, but his disciples still cling to his mantle, continue to occupy China's Taiwan, hold fast to the political corpse Chiang Kai-shek and oppose China in a still more unbridled manner. History has, however, proved and will continue to prove that the noose round U.S. imperialism's neck will become tighter and tighter. In the face of the 700 million Chinese people who are determined to liberate Taiwan, U.S. imperialism has run into an inextricable predicament, and what lies in store for it is only a still more ignominious and thorough defeat.

U.S. imperialism has been intensifying its intervention and aggression in Viet Nam. In the past few years, it has thrown over half a million aggressor troops into its war of aggression against Viet Nam. Under President Ho Chi Minh's leadership, the Vietnamese people persevered in people's war, dealing U.S. imperialism heavy blows, and winning great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. China and Viet Nam are neighbours as close to each other as the lips are to the teeth. The Chinese people resolutely support the Vietnamese people in carrying this war through to the end. The crushing defeats suffered by U.S. imperialism in Viet Nam have seriously upset U.S. imperialist plans for wars of aggression against China and Asia and once again exposed before the people of the whole world its feeble nature — outwardly strong but brittle within.

In addition to armed provocations and war threats, U.S. imperialism has painstakingly tried to rig up in Asia a ring of military encirclement against China. Designed to oppose China, this encirclement also aims at controlling and committing aggression against other Asian countries and establishing U.S. neo-colonialist rule in Asia. In 1953, Richard Nixon, the present occupant of the White House who was then U.S. Vice-President, trotted out his sinister proposal for a "crescent" encirclement against China. Later, the

then U.S. Secretary of State Dulles made Herculean efforts to knock together the "Southeast Asia Treaty Organization" (SEATO) and other military alliances. He boasted that these alliances were powerful bulwarks. Dulles' fantastic braggadocio notwithstanding, the history of the last 16 years shows that these bulwarks, far from being "powerful," are splitting at the seams. At a SEATO meeting convened with much difficulty in May this year, the representative of one member state did not hesitate to say that he had come to the meeting as a "pall-bearer." The U.S. imperialist overlords are drunk with ambition in their manoeuvres against China. But what a miserable come-down it has been for them in the end!

In the past 20 years, U.S. imperialism has obdurately imposed a "blockade" and "embargo" against China, dreaming its favourite dream of strangling China by economic sabotage. Former U.S. imperialist chieftain Eisenhower blustered that this was "a part of war" waged by U.S. imperialism against China. In the calculations of the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese people cannot survive without them and China will fall to pieces. But their smug calculations have backfired. Chairman Mao pointed out 20 years ago: "Let them blockade us! Let them blockade us for eight or ten years! By that time all of China's problems will have been solved. Will the Chinese cower before difficulties when they are not afraid even of death?" Things have turned out exactly as Chairman Mao predicted. The "blockade" and "embargo" by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices have not cowed us in the least. Instead, all this has speeded up our efforts to eliminate the forces of economic aggression of U.S. imperialism and other imperialism in China. Instead of checking the Chinese people's advance in any way, "blockade" and "embargo" have fired the Chinese people's lofty aspirations to build a great socialist motherland, independently, keeping the initiative in their own hands, relying on their own efforts and working their level best. Contrary to the wishful thinking of the U.S. imperialist overlords, the Chinese people, far from finding the going tough, have been faring better and better. Far from falling apart as they complacently calculated, the dictatorship of the proletariat in China has never been as secure and consolidated as it is today. In contrast to U.S. imperialism, which is up to its ears in debt and beset with a financial-economic crisis, China has become the first country in the world with neither internal nor external debts. We have built our great socialist motherland into a country which has attained initial prosperity. Our motherland is thriving and flourishing.

In the political sphere, the U.S. imperialists have pursued a policy of so-called "isolation" and "containment" of China during these 20 years, vainly trying to obstruct the development of friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries and undermine China's international prestige. Just as

their anti-China policy has become a shambles in the military and economic spheres, politically their anti-China antics have also yielded results which are opposite to what they set out to achieve. Obdurately hostile to China, the U.S. imperialists have forced others "not to recognize" the existence of the great New China. But contrary to their expectations, China's international prestige has risen higher and higher. The U.S. imperialists have jumped at every opportunity to whip up one vicious anti-China wave after another, trying to smear and slander socialist China. But instead of harming China in any way, this only helps people the world over to see the ugly features of the U.S. imperialists more clearly and further discredits their anti-China policy. Confronted as they are with an impossible situation, the chieftains of U.S. imperialism have resorted to counter-revolutionary dual tactics, turning their policy of so-called "containment through isolation" of China into one of so-called "containing but not isolating" China. However, frequent change in tactics does not mean a change in aim. Their consistent machinations against China only testify to the fact that they are at the end of their tether and that they are being deprived more and more of their freedom of action.

The magnificent victory of China's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, initiated and led personally by our great leader Chairman Mao, while striking a hammer blow at imperialism, revisionism and reaction, has greatly inspired the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. Like an owl afraid of sunlight, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are so frightened by this great victory of the Chinese people that they are still more frenziedly stirring up anti-China hysteria. But the more feverishly they oppose China, the more eagerly the people of the world turn to New China, and the more widely Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought spreads in the world. The people the world over warmly praise the splendid achievements of the Chinese people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. The militant friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries in the world has grown deeper.

In short, over the past 20 years, U.S. imperialism and its stooges have done all they could in rabidly opposing China in the military, political, economic and other fields. But the net result is that it is not China but they themselves who have been isolated. This living fact fully demonstrates that in the world today there are only a handful of imperialists, revisionists and their lackeys who oppose China while the broad masses, who account for more than 90 per cent of the world's population, sympathize with and stand on the side of the Chinese people. As to the handful of imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries who believe it is to their advantage to oppose China, they can never succeed. In fact, they have long been heavily besieged and battered by the people the world over, while our

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ACROSS THE LAND

First Electronic High-Speed Telegraph Receiver for Messages in Chinese Successfully Trial-Produced

THE first electronic high-speed telegraph receiver for messages in Chinese designed and made by China has been successfully trial-produced. This is a new creation in China's history of telecommunications, a great victory by Chinese workers and scientific and technical personnel in the post and telecommunications field who are firmly carrying out Chairman Mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," and a fruitful result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Using semi-conductors and other new types of components and adopting electrostatic recording, this high-speed receiving equipment automatically translates signals and prints characters. When the sender starts sending signals at high speed, the equipment automatically begins to work and translates messages in Arabic numerals into Chinese characters. Without using lead types, it automatically and correctly prints in Chinese the electronic signals' message on a telegraph form. It translates and prints 1,500 Chinese characters per minute, which is 75 times as efficient as a translator, thereby raising telegraphing speed and quality to the advanced world level.

When telegraph workers received a message in the past, they used a complex structured teletype to record the message in the form of four digital Arabic numerals. The message was then translated into Chinese. But it was not delivered until

after several complicated procedures.

China's First Rotating Oxygen Converter Goes Into Operation

CHINA'S first rotating oxygen converter has been completed and put into operation. This is a victory for Mao Tsetung Thought as well as for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The rotating oxygen converter turns out high-quality steel of various grades. Its operations are precise and accurate. It is lighter in weight and entails less time for construction than other converters. Compared to the open-hearth furnace, the electric furnace and ordinary converters, it requires a shorter period for each heat of steel and has a higher output. The completion and development of the rotating oxygen converter are of great importance in the cause of China's socialist construction.

However, the handful of capitalist roaders in the old metallurgical departments did their utmost to peddle the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi such as the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and the "slavish comprador philosophy." As early as 1965, they had brushed aside the plan for the building of a rotating oxygen converter. The masses of revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in the metallurgical industry, following Chairman Mao's great teaching of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," formed a "three-in-one" leading group to self-reliantly design and build a rotating oxygen converter. Filled with profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao, they fostered the spirit of daring to think and act

in face of the fact that they had no technical literature or blueprints to go by. Breaking through the obstructions placed in their way by the bourgeois technical "authorities" and overcoming one difficulty after another, they soon completed the designing and manufacture of the equipment. Moreover, they introduced a new device of hydraulic transmission. Inspired by the spirit of the Ninth Party Congress, the units in charge of designing, equipment-making, construction and production worked in unity and in active coordination. By waging arduous struggle, they have triumphantly completed both construction and installation.

4,000 H.P. Diesel Locomotive Trial-Produced in China

A 4,000 h.p. electric-transmission diesel locomotive has been trial-produced by the Talien Locomotive and Wagon Works in Liaoning Province. It was designed and manufactured in China.

This is a victory for Chairman Mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts." It is a fruitful result of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Many advanced new materials, new technological processes and new techniques were adopted in making this locomotive. The electric-controlled parts of the locomotive consist of Chinese-made precise semi-conductor devices which are small in size and easy to maintain and repair. The cast crankshaft of the locomotive's diesel engine is made of special alloy. This makes it possible to greatly reduce the production cost and shorten the period for production.

In 1964, to meet the needs of China's rapidly developing rail transport, the departments concerned proposed construction of a 4,000 h.p. diesel locomotive, but the handful of Party persons in power taking the capitalist road did everything they could to sabotage and delay the work of designing.

Abundant Supplies on Flourishing Market

GUIDED by Chairman Mao's great principle of "grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war," China's industrial and agricultural production has swiftly developed. This provides a solid material foundation for a flourishing market.

Peking. From the big department stores in the centre of the city to the supply and marketing co-ops on the outskirts, there is a rich and varied assortment of all kinds of articles of daily use and non-staple food. Meat, poultry, eggs, aquatic products, sugar, tobaccos, wines, pastries and fruits are in plentiful supply. Supplies of major articles of daily use such as textiles, sundry goods, metalware, and transport and telecommunication parts or equipment in this year's third quarter surpassed the amount sold in the same period last year. Supplies of wrist-watches, clocks, radios, sewing machines and bicycles in September have also increased sharply compared with the corresponding period last year. The supply of many goods topped any previous year.

Using Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon, revolutionary personnel on the financial and trade front have thoroughly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies of Liu Shao-chi's as "putting profits in command" and "material incentives." They have vigorously established new socialist ideas and regulations and working style, actively tapped the sources of supply, improved methods of distribution and their service to the customers, thereby satisfying the needs of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Shanghai. With the steady rise in industrial production and the very rich harvest on the outskirts, Shanghai's market has become more and more lively since the start of this year. There is a varied and abundant supply of all kinds of commodities. Warehouses are well stocked with grain, cotton and edible oil — things needed in the people's daily life.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary workers of the plant seized back that portion of power which had been usurped by the capitalist roaders. They mercilessly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, and determined to make this locomotive by relying on their own efforts so as to bring honour to our great leader Chairman Mao and to our great socialist motherland.

In the course of trial manufacture, this plant formed a "three-in-one" group with the workers comprising the main body, and the revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians participating. They relied on the masses to wage a struggle to overcome all technical difficulties. Worker-engineer Tu Yu-yeh was in charge of the designing work for the electric-controlled system of this locomotive. He studied Chairman Mao's works to solve all difficult problems and finally succeeded in designing an advanced electric-controlled system driven by alternating or direct current. This was achieved by using invincible Mao Tsetung Thought to solve a series of problems — complex technique and structure, and high precision and accuracy.

Chinese-Built 10,000-Ton-Class Dredger Launched

THE *Jingsong* — a 10,000-ton-class scoop-type suction dredger — was launched on September 29 from the Shanghai Chiagnan Shipyard. It was designed and built in China under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts."

The distinguishing features of such a dredger are its big loading capacity, high efficiency, easy operation, and great adaptability. The hull was rationally constructed. The dredging operations are highly automatic. In only fifteen minutes the dredger can

be loaded. It is used mainly for dredging the navigation channels in coastal harbours. Its successful completion is of vast importance to the development of shipping in China.

Before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, China's ship builders had raised the revolutionary demand of building a dredger of this size by relying on their own efforts. But the handful of capitalist roaders in the shipyard pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, widely spreading the fallacy that "building ships is not as good as buying ships; buying ships is not as good as chartering ships." So they obstructed the building of such dredgers.

The torrent of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has destroyed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Armed with invincible Mao Tsetung Thought, China's ship builders, following Chairman Mao's great teaching "the Chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future," roundly criticized Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and self-reliantly began the work of building a 10,000-ton-class suction dredger.

During the construction, the masses of revolutionary workers, cherishing high aspirations of bringing honour to our great leader Chairman Mao and to our great socialist motherland, worked day and night at the construction site, neglecting their meals and sleep. In only ten days the workers finished the welding and installing of the hull, a job originally allotted one and a half months for completion. The painters spent only three days on painting the whole dredger. The turbine-making workers successfully accomplished their machining work in six days instead of several months as previously planned.

The supply of cotton cloth, knitwear, clothes, wrist-watches, sewing machines and bicycles increased by from 20 to more than 100 per cent over this time last year. Beef, mutton, pork, poultry and fresh eggs are available in large quantities, as are vegetables, sweetmeats and all sorts of fruit. Prices have remained stable, while those of some consumer goods have even dropped.

Following Chairman Mao's great teaching "serve the people wholeheartedly," the revolutionary personnel in Shanghai's financial and trade departments have set strict demands on themselves in the spirit of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely." They start out from the interests of the workers, peasants and soldiers in everything they do. Their work has won enthusiastic praise from the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Tientsin. The revolutionary masses in Tientsin's financial and trade de-

partments, following the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching to "serve the people wholeheartedly," have constantly improved their service. All over the city, consumer goods are in plentiful supply and prices are stable. There are 10-60 per cent more meat, poultry, eggs, aquatic products, sugar, tobacco and wine on the market as compared with the same time last year. A great quantity of fresh and dried fruit, over 40 kinds in all including apples and pears, are on sale, registering a 25 per cent rise over last year. Sales of cotton cloth, knitwear, rubber shoes, wash-basins, bicycles and sewing machines have doubled or even more than doubled. The amount of industrial goods shipped to other parts of the country by commercial departments are up by 77 per cent.

Since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary masses in Tientsin's financial and trade departments have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines to an unprecedentedly high level. Turning their shops into battlefields of revolutionary mass criticism, they relentlessly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash spread by Liu Shao-chi and establish the new thinking and new work style of serving proletarian politics and serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. They go to the factories and rural people's communes to make investigations and study and listen to the opinions of the workers, peasants and soldiers and constantly improve their services. These activities are warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses.

Large Numbers of Small Hydro-Power Stations Built in Kiangsi's Mountainous Areas

FOLLOWING Chairman Mao's teaching of "relying on our own efforts," the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in the mountainous regions of Kiangsi Province have built more than 1,300 small hydro-electric power stations during the past three years. Their total generating capacity exceeds 40,000 kilowatts which is ten times that of the small hydro-power stations built there during the 16 years preceding the great cultural revolution.

Because of the Kuomintang's reactionary rule before liberation, there were no hydro-electric power stations in the province's mountainous regions. After liberation, construction of small hydro-power stations was seriously hampered by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in Kiangsi who stubbornly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "relying on the experts to build power stations" and the "slavish comprador philosophy." By 1965, only 146 small hydro-electric power stations with a generating capacity of 4,600 kilowatts had been built in Kiangsi's mountainous areas.

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution personally initiated and led by the great leader Chairman Mao has greatly sparked the revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary masses in Kiangsi's mountainous regions. Holding aloft the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, they have surmounted one difficulty after another and rapidly launched a mass campaign to build power stations in all the mountainous areas of the province. In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teachings of "relying on our own efforts" and "building up our country through diligence and frugality," they displayed the revolutionary spirit of plain living and hard struggle and persisted in doing the work using indigenous methods and local ma-

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The rapid development of China's industry and agriculture provides the markets in all parts of the country with abundant daily necessities. The masses of the people are selecting and purchasing non-staple food.

Guinean Embassy in China Gives National Day Reception

Fode Issiaga Camara, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Guinean Embassy in China, gave a reception on the evening of October 2 in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Guinea.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier, and Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the reception.

Lansana Diane, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Guinea Democratic Party and Minister of the Interior, and the Delegation of the National Political Bureau of the Guinea Democratic Party and the Government of Guinea led by him also attended.

Charge d'Affaires ad interim Camara and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien spoke at the reception.

In his speech, Charge d'Affaires Camara described the successes made by the Guinean people, led by President Sekou Toure, in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, as well as their achievements in the economic, cultural and other fields.

He strongly denounced the imperialists for employing all kinds of vile means and methods to undermine the freedom, independence and dignity of the Guinean people. He pointed out that the Guinean people, steeled in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and against all forms of domination, will never be intimidated and will defeat all plots and subversion no matter where they originate.

He said that all the revolutionary peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America must consolidate Afro-

Asian and tri-continental unity so as to strengthen the sacred base of the common struggle against the common enemy. The Guinean people, he continued, are and always will be on the side of the progressive and revolutionary forces of Africa, Asia and Latin America that have been carrying on an uncompromising struggle against foreign aggression and domination.

He had warm praise for the good relations of friendship and co-operation between Guinea and China that have been developing consistently, and for the great victories won in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution by the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao, and wished the Chinese people still greater victories.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that in the past 11 years the Guinean people, under the leadership of President Sekou Toure, have won many victories in their unrelenting efforts to resist aggression and subversion by imperialism and its accomplices and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. The Chinese people sincerely rejoice at all this. We wish the Guinean people continuous new victories on their road of advance.

At present, he pointed out, the revolutionary struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism is developing in depth and the armed struggles for national independence in countries and regions yet to win their independence are growing daily, and are pounding hard at imperialism's colonial rule in Africa. But the closer imperialism approaches its doom, the more desperately will it struggle; it is alternately employing the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of political deception and military subversion in a vain attempt to undermine the African people's revolutionary movement against imperialism. Imperialism has already twice plotted to subvert Guinea in 1969 alone. But the

heroic Guinean people, led by President Sekou Toure, have firmly smashed the enemy's plots and victoriously defended their national independence and state sovereignty. The facts of history prove that as long as one relies on the people, heightens vigilance and perseveres in struggle, all imperialist schemes of aggression can be thwarted.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that the Chinese people, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are determined to better fulfil their internationalist duty and, together with the revolutionary people the world over, carry through to the end the struggle against U.S. imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries.

He added that the people of China and Guinea have always sympathized with and supported each other in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Guinea have been developing and consolidating continuously.

Warm Welcome to Comrades-in-Arms From South Viet Nam

Under the auspices of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, meetings were respectively held on October 2 and 4 to extend a warm welcome to the Delegation of South Viet Nam Youth, Heroes and Intrepid Fighters Against U.S. Aggressors led by Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, Deputy Chief of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces in Bien Hoa Province. Reports were given by members of the delegation at these meetings.

At both meetings, which were filled with the militant friendship between the people and armed forces of China and Viet Nam, Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien described the heroic deeds of the armymen and civilians of

south Viet Nam in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and their great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. She expressed the profound feelings of the south Vietnamese army men and civilians for the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army. At the meeting sponsored by the Ministry of National Defence, she said that the heroic army men and civilians of south Viet Nam were determined to carry out President Ho Chi Minh's teaching and resolutely, thoroughly and wholly wipe out any Yankees who hung on in Viet Nam, and that they were determined to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to reunify the fatherland.

Dang Van Dau, a combat hero of the South Viet Nam Liberation Army, Nguyen Van Hoa, a young south Viet Nam intrepid fighter against U.S. aggressors, and Nguyen Thi Chau, another member of the delegation, related to the audience their experience and moving, heroic feats in battles against the enemy.

Yen Chung-chuan, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese

People's Liberation Army, warmly praised the heroic south Vietnamese people who have been tempered and tested in the flames of struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs. He said he firmly believed that victory would surely belong to the heroic Vietnamese people. Yen Chung-chuan said our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." The Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, are resolved to fulfil still better their proletarian internationalist duties and, in accordance with their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, firmly support the Vietnamese people in carrying their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end!

On behalf of Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, Yen Chung-chuan presented infantry

weapons to the delegation amid warm applause.

Comrade Chi Peng-fei, a leading member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, addressed the meeting sponsored by the Foreign Ministry. He praised the south Vietnamese people for their magnificent victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Chinese comrades, he said, would learn from the army men and civilians of south Viet Nam their revolutionary spirit of courage in fighting and arduous struggle. He said that the 700 million Chinese people, tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, would follow our great leader Chairman Mao's teachings and, as in the past, hold high the banner of proletarian internationalism, and firmly support the heroic Vietnamese people in carrying the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

On October 3, a banquet was jointly given by the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations and Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Viet Nam Friendship Association in honour of the delegation.

(Continued from p. 33.)

great socialist motherland has friends all over the world.

The world revolution has now entered a great new era. Imperialism, revisionism and reaction are finding the going tougher than ever before. Bugged down in the quagmire of opposing China for 20 years, U.S. imperialism has failed to draw any lesson from its defeats. Today, it is collaborating further with reactionaries of all descriptions to form an anti-China "holy alliance." But this is a futile and desperate struggle.

The ganging-up between imperialism, revisionism and all reaction against China in a hopeless effort to "isolate" her redounds to China's honour, since it proves that China has drawn a clear line of demarcation between herself and imperialism, revisionism and reaction. The Chinese people's trial of strength with imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries has already proved that imperialism, revisionism and all reaction are paper tigers. If their heads are spinning from

their anti-China hysteria and they dare to launch a war of aggression against China, the Chinese people in their hundreds of millions, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, are determined to resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely wipe out all aggressors who dare to come!

In these days of rejoicing over the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people who are in high spirits and strong in their fighting will are advancing in giant strides on the path of the socialist revolution and socialist construction charted by the great leader Chairman Mao! Contrary to the scene of prosperity in New China, imperialism, revisionism and all reaction are beset with difficulties and bristled with crises. The future looks bleak to them, pounded as they are by the world revolutionary storm. No matter how desperately they struggle, they cannot avert their doom! Let imperialism, revisionism and all reaction — the handful of anti-China clowns — weep in a corner and bemoan their woeful fate!

(Continued from p. 36.)

terials. To overcome the lack of technical personnel, they organized the blacksmiths, carpenters and masons among the poor and lower-middle peasants. The construction site was their classroom. They adopted a method whereby the veterans taught the new hands. They learnt while working, learnt from and taught each other, and trained technical personnel group by group on the spot. In this way a technical contingent for building hydro-power stations was rapidly trained in this province.

Together with the rapid development of small hydro-power stations, Kiangsi's rural mountainous regions have quickly installed electric lights and radio rediffusion stations. They

help the poor and lower-middle peasants study Chairman Mao's works better and receive on time Chairman Mao's latest instructions and the battle orders of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its leader and Vice-Chairman Lin as its deputy leader. The poor and lower-middle peasants said: Since the building of hydro-power stations, rural broadcasts are heard far and wide. Mountains and rivers cannot prevent us from hearing the orders that Chairman Mao issues in Peking. The red sun in our hearts inspires us always to go forward in both revolution and production.

The hydro-power stations have made it possible for many people's communes and production teams to set up multi-purpose processing mills

and other small factories. The processing of farm produce and sideline products such as milling rice and flour, pressing oil and crushing fodder used to require a lot of physical labour and animal traction. Now this work has generally been taken over by the multi-purpose processing mills powered by the small stations, thus enormously saving labour power.

In the past, year after year, the yield of many paddyfields was very low, because they were hard to irrigate and water was in short supply. Now that large numbers of small hydro-electric power stations have been built, the power is used to operate pumps for irrigation and these paddyfields are ensured of good harvests.

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 12, No. 41
October 10, 1969

Published in English, French, Spanish,
Japanese and German editions

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Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW, Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922 Cable Address: Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China

MAGAZINES FROM CHINA

We recommend a number of magazines from China. These periodicals will help the revolutionary people all over the world to follow the rapid developments in various aspects in socialist New China. From different angles, they report how the Chinese people, under the wise leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, have scored great victories in socialist revolution, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in particular, and how brilliant achievements in socialist construction have been made. These periodicals cover the resolute struggle being waged by the Chinese people against imperialism headed by the United States, against modern revisionism and all reaction, and reflect the Chinese people's firm support for the revolutionary struggle of the world's oppressed peoples and nations.

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Distributed by **GUOZI SHUDIAN** (China Publications Centre), Peking, China

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Subscription Dept., GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China